

28

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th October 1895.

No. 8472.—The following Circular by the Government of India is republished:—

“ DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Circular No. $\frac{18}{290-2}$ F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests),—dated Simla, the 18th October 1895.

READ the following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State forwarding copies of the Regulations for 1896 of the Forest Service Branch in Cooper's Hill College:—

No. 98 (Revenue), dated London, the 5th September 1895.

From—THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

I forward herewith, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, ten copies of the Regulations for admission to the Forest Service Branch at Cooper's Hill College for the year 1896.

Regulations for the Forest Service Branch of the Royal Indian Engineering College,
Cooper's Hill, for 1896.

[Post-Town, Staines. Railway Station, Egham. Telegraph Station, Englefield Green.]

STAFF OF THE COLLEGE.*

President, General Sir ALEXANDER TAYLOR, G.C.B., R.E.

Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. BOYES.

Bursar, J. P. PASCO, Esq., R.N., Retired.*

Chaplain, Rev. C. CROSLING, D.D.

Engineering Branch.

Assistant Professor of Engineering, A. H. HEATH, Esq., Assoc. Mem. Inst. C.E.

Professor of Surveying, Major-General E. H. COURTNEY, R.E.

Instructor in Geometrical Drawing, ARTHUR HICKS, Esq.

Lecturer in Accounts, J. C. HURST, Esq.

Instructor in Freehand Drawing, RUSSELL DOWSON, Esq.

Mathematical Branch.

Professor of Applied Mathematics, G. M. MINCHIN, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

Professor of Pure Mathematics, A. LODGE, Esq., M.A., Fereday Fellow of St. John's College, Oxon.

Natural Science Branch.

Professor of Chemistry, HERBERT MCLEOD, Esq., F.R.S.

Professor of Physics, W. N. STOCKER, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxon.

Lecturer in Geology and Mineralogy, Professor H. G. SEELEY, F.R.S.

* The staff of the College is only given in so far as it concerns the Forest Branch.

Forestry Branch.

Principal Professor of Forestry, W. SCHLICH, C.I.E., Ph.D., late Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.

Assistant Professor of Forestry, W. R. FISHER, Esq., B.A., late Conservator of Forests, Northern India.

Professor of Botany, H. MARSHALL WARD, Esq., M.A., S.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Lecturer on Entomology, W. F. H. BLANDFORD, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Lecturer on Chemistry of Soils and Vegetation, A. H. CHURCH, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

Instructor in German, T. H. DITTEL, Esq.

Lecturer on Forest Law, B. H. BADEN POWELL, Esq., C.I.E., late of the Indian Civil Service.

Director of Practical Study in Forestry on the Continent, SIR DIETRICH BRANDIS, K.C.I.E., Ph.D., F.R.S., late Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.*

[The arrangements hereinafter described are subject to revision under the orders of the Secretary of State for India.]

1. The Royal Indian Engineering College is primarily maintained, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the education of candidates for the service of Government in the India Public Works, Telegraph, and Forest Departments; but it is open, to the extent of the accommodation available, to all persons desirous of following the course of study pursued in it.

India Forest Department Appointments.

2. The Examination, which is conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, usually takes place towards the end of June, and candidates may undergo the written part of their examination in London, Edinburgh or Dublin, or at any of the provincial centres at which the simultaneous examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is to be held. A list of the probable centres may be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners at any time after March 1896. The oral and practical parts of the examination will be held in London only.

A fee of £2 is required from candidates examined in London, but when the written examination is conducted elsewhere than in London the fee is £3. Candidates examined at a college or school will probably be required to pay a local fee in addition to the fee of £3 (in order to defray the expenses of superintendence), as to which they should obtain early information from the college or school authorities. The fee payable to the Civil Service Commissioners must be paid by means of stamps of the specified amount. Instructions on this point will be issued to candidates about 10 days before the examination.

3. The number of candidates to be selected annually varies according to the requirements of the Forest Service in India; the figures as regards each particular year will be advertised from time to time. In 1896 there will be six appointments offered for competition. It is possible that after 1896 recruits for the Indian Forest Service will be selected from Cooper's Hill College students at the end of their first year's course of study.

4. Candidates for the Indian Forest Department are selected under the following arrangements:—

- (a) An applicant must be a natural-born British subject, and must be above 17 and under 20 years of age on the 1st June of the year in which he competes for an appointment. He must be unmarried, and if he marries before reaching India he will forfeit his appointment.
- (b) An applicant must send† to the Revenue Department of the India Office, on or before the 15th day of May of the year in which he proposes to compete:
 - (1) His name and parentage, a certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the date of his birth, and the written consent of parent or guardian that his name should be recorded as a candidate.
 - (2) A statement of the places of education at which he may have been, accompanied by testimonials of good conduct during the last four years.
- (c) Applicants will have to appear before a Medical Board‡ at the India Office, particular stress being laid upon good vision and hearing. A physical test will also be imposed, so as to ensure the selection of persons of active habits and powers of endurance.

* Sir D. Brandis is not on the staff of the College.

† There is no form of application; the documents specified in para. 4 (b), clauses (1) and (2), should be enclosed in a covering letter addressed to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office, London.

‡ With a view to prevent parents and guardians from incurring the inconvenience and expense of preparing candidates who may be physically unfit for the Forest Service, it is suggested that, before any such preparation is begun, candidates be submitted to examination by the medical adviser of the family, or any other qualified medical practitioner, with regard to the following points:—

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. A weak constitution. | 3. Impaired hearing. |
| 2. Defective vision. | 4. The existence of any congenital defect. |

It is to be understood that this private examination is merely suggested to lessen the chances of disappointment, and that it is by no means intended to take the place of, or to influence in any way, the official examination.

On the subject of the standard of eyesight required for the Indian Services, a pamphlet has been published, under the authority of the Secretary of State in Council, by Messrs. Churchill and Sons, 11 New Burlington Street.

- (d) The applicants who have successfully passed the medical examination and the physical test will be required to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects* (Classes I to III), marks being assigned as follows:—

CLASS I.—OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS † Marks.

(1) Mathematics (lower), viz., Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem; the theory and the use of Logarithms; Euclid, Books I to IV and VI; Plane Trigonometry up to and including the solution of Triangles; and Mensuration. ...	2,560
(2) English composition	1,000
(3) German (400 for colloquial)	2,000

In each of these subjects a candidate must obtain not less than one-third of full marks in order to qualify.

CLASS II.—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

(4) Mathematics (higher), including Analytical Geometry, Conic Sections, Statics, and Dynamics	2,000
(5) French (400 for colloquial)	2,000
(6) Latin	2,000
(7) Greek	2,000
(8) English History. There will be set: one general paper; one paper limited to a fixed period, which will be from the year 1702 to the year 1788 for the examination of 1896	2,000
(9) Botany, viz., the elementary parts of vegetable morphology, histology, and physiology, and the principles of a natural system of classification as illustrated by the more important British natural orders. Candidates will be required to describe plants in technical language. Questions will not be set on vegetable palæontology or on the geographical distribution of plants	2,000
(10) Chemistry, viz., the elements of Inorganic Chemistry	2,000
(11) Physics. Elementary properties of Electricity, Magnetism, Heat, Light, and Sound	2,000
(12) Physical Geography and Geology, chiefly economic; including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses	2,000

A candidate may take any two, but not more than two, of the optional subjects. Under "Optional Subjects" Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12, the examination will be partly practical.

CLASS III.—ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.

(13) Freehand Drawing	500
(14) Geometrical Drawing	300

Either or both of these subjects may be taken in addition to the obligatory and the two optional subjects.

- (e) The Secretary of State will nominate as probationers such competitors as attain the highest aggregate of marks (provided they obtain the minimum in the obligatory subjects and satisfy the requisite conditions in other respects). These probationers will then enter the College, where they will be further trained for the Forest Service of India.

- (f) If the full number of competent probationers required in any year cannot be obtained from the persons so examined, the Secretary of State reserves a discretion to fill up the deficiency by selecting any other person or persons who may satisfy the authorities of the College that he or they are properly qualified to become probationers for the Forest Service.

5. The course of study for candidates for the India Forest Service extends over about three years, divided into seven terms and the period of study in foreign forests. During seven terms the candidates will prosecute their studies mainly at the College, and during the period of foreign study which may last for five or six months, they will visit, under suitable supervision, such Continental forests as may be selected for the purpose. Excursions may also be made for purposes of instruction, both during term time and during part of the vacations.

6. Each annual session begins in September, and is divided into three terms, with vacations of about four weeks at Christmas, two weeks at Easter, and eight weeks in the summer, except at the end of the visit to the Continent when the vacation will be shorter.

* Reprints of the papers set at previous examinations, together with tables of the marks assigned to the candidates, are published by the Civil Service Commissioners, and can be obtained through any book-seller. The price of each reprint is one shilling.

† Attention is invited to the appended Syllabus, giving further details regarding the extent and character of the examination.

7. A charge of £ 61 is made for each of the seven terms spent at the College; for the period of foreign study the charge is £ 150 for each student. The amount must be paid terminally in advance to the Bank of England for the first seven terms, and the amount due for the period of foreign study must be paid before the period begins. Receivable orders, with full directions as to the mode of payment, will be forwarded from the India Office to the parents or guardians shortly before the fees fall due. A student will not be allowed to come into residence or to start for his foreign study of forests until his fee has been paid.

8. A deposit of £ 5 is required to be paid by each student on admission to the College, as caution money, to cover charges incurred by him for damage to books, instruments, &c., or any College bills outstanding on leaving the College. Any balance over and above such charges will be repaid. This deposit is to be paid with the fee for the first term, making the total payment on that occasion £66.

9. The foregoing payments cover all charges for tuition, board according to the College tariff, lodging, with washing, up to a cost of 2s. a week, and ordinary medical attendance while in residence at the College. When students are on tour and during the course of practical instruction, whether in Great Britain or on the Continent, the Secretary of State will defray the expenses of (1) board, lodging, and washing (the aggregate maximum expenditure under these heads being 10s. per diem), (2) travelling expenses, and (3) fees to local Forest officers, &c.

Students are required to provide their own class books and drawing instruments. Drawing paper, drawing boards, and surveying instruments are provided by the College.

10. The prescribed course of study comprises the following subjects:—

I.—Auxiliary Subjects.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Geometrical Drawing. | 8. Physics. |
| 2. Freehand Drawing. | 9. Chemistry. |
| 3. Surveying. | 10. Geology and Mineralogy. |
| 4. Forest Engineering. | 11. Entomology. |
| 5. Accounts. | 12. Botany. |
| 6. German. | 13. Drill and Gymnastics. |
| 7. Mechanics. | |

II.—Forestry, theoretical and practical, in all its branches.

11. Every student is required to conform to the College rules, to exhibit due diligence in his studies throughout the course, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in such manner as may be required; failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to be removed from the College, or to be sent back from the foreign study, which may entail the loss of his appointment.

12. During the course of study, the proficiency of the students will be tested by periodical examinations, and on the termination of their studies there will be a final examination. Each student may also, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India, be required to appear before the Medical Board at the expiration of the first year of residence at the College, and should the result be unsatisfactory, he cannot claim to be allowed to complete the course.

13. The subjects enumerated in paragraph 10 are grouped in certain main branches of study;* and a fixed minimum of qualification is required in each branch and in the subjects taught during the forest tours, as well as a certain minimum for all branches taken together. Students who obtain these minima will receive the College diploma in Forestry.

14. Candidates who have obtained this diploma and are found to be of sound constitution, and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Forest Department (the final decision on which points will rest with the Secretary of State for India), will be appointed Assistant Conservators in the Forest Department of India in the order of their standing at the end of the final examination. They will be allowed, before leaving the College, to state their preference in respect to the Provinces to which they desire to be allotted; but the distribution will be made to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India, after consulting the President of the College and the Principal Professor of Forestry. The distribution will be made on the understanding that officers are at all times liable to be transferred from one province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

15. Within a month of his nomination as Assistant Conservator, each nominee must sign articles of agreement describing the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State, and will be provided with a free passage. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

* For details see Royal Indian Engineering College Calendar.

16. The pay of an Assistant Conservator of Forests will begin from the date of reporting arrival in India. Probationers who acquit themselves creditably during their course at Cooper's Hill College will begin on a salary of Rs. 350 a month. It will, however, rest with the President of the College, in consultation with the Principal Professor of Forestry, to decide whether any of the probationers, though they have obtained the College diploma in Forestry, have failed to deserve that rate of initial salary. Such probationers, if any, will begin on a salary of Rs. 250 a month; and this difference of salary will continue until the first departmental examination is passed in India.

17. Promotion, leave, and pension will be regulated by the rules of the service for the time being. The more favourable pension rules have recently been extended to Forest officers appointed from England, who are thus placed on an equality with Public Works officers appointed from Cooper's Hill College. Any Forest officer, who has rendered not less than three years' approved service as head of his department, has also been made eligible for an extra pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum. A copy of the Regulations relative to these matters can be seen on application either at the Library or the Record Department of the India Office; the principal rules, however, are contained in the Abstract of the Civil Service Regulations, as given in the 'India Office List,' or the 'India List,' published respectively by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 59, Pall Mall, and Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co., 13, Waterloo Place, S. W., either of which can be procured through any bookseller.

18. Every candidate, before proceeding to India, will be required to furnish to the President of the College satisfactory evidence of his competency in riding.

GENERAL RULES.

19. Chemical, physical, and botanical laboratories, a forestry museum, a forest nursery, a library, and gymnasium are attached to the College. Means are also provided for the practice of photography. Students making use of the laboratories are supplied with the needful apparatus.

20. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the College and for the superintendence of the studies is vested in the President, under the control of the Secretary of State for India.

21. The students are distributed in divisions under personal charge of one of the Professors or Instructors selected by the President; such tutor being responsible for exercising the proper degree of personal supervision over each student in his division, and for conducting necessary correspondence with the student's parents or guardians.

22. Each student residing in the College is provided with a separate room, and with fuel and light, also with the necessary attendance. Furniture and bedding are supplied by the College, but students are required to provide their own towels and bed linen. Meals are taken in hall. Wine and beer are not included in the ordinary fare, but can be obtained from the College cellar at fixed prices.

23. A chapel is attached to the College, which the students residing in the College are expected to attend, unless specially exempted.

24. Every student will be required to go through a course of gymnastics and also of military exercises, including the use of the rifle.

25. Students are required to wear academical dress under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time.

Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service, but desirous of obtaining a Diploma in Forestry from Cooper's Hill College.

26. Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service may be received into the College, as far as the available accommodation permits. Such students may pass through the course of instruction prescribed for the nominees of the Indian Forest Service as detailed above, or they may be permitted to participate in the instruction given in certain subjects only. On attaining the prescribed minima of marks in the several branches of study and in totals as laid down above, they will receive, as the case may require, either the College diploma in Forestry or special certificates showing in what subjects they have followed the instruction, and with what result.

27. Candidates who desire to be admitted under paragraph 26 may submit the necessary application at any time, but not later than the 15th day of June of the year named for admission, except with the special permission of the President. The application must be made on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary of the College.

28. Candidates whose applications are found satisfactory as to character and in other respects will be required to undergo an examination, to be held at the College, about the last week in June of the year for admission. The object of the examination will be to ascertain whether the candidate is qualified to follow the course of instruction with advantage (or certain parts of it, as the case may be). Candidates who do not come up to the required standard will not be admitted to the College.

The President may dispense with the whole or any portion of this examination in the case of a candidate who produces an University diploma, or other similar certificate granted by a recognized examining body.

29. Candidates admitted to the College under paragraph 26, who propose to pass through the full prescribed course of study, will be required to pay the same fees in every respect as those paid by the nominees for the Indian Forest Service. Candidates who do not become resident, and are admitted only to certain subjects of study, will be required to pay the fees which may be fixed in each special case in consideration of the extent of their studies. The candidates of both classes will be required to abide by the general rules of the College.

INDIA OFFICE: *August 1895.*

FOREST EXAMINATION.

SYLLABUS.

CLASS I.

Mathematics.—The extent of the examination will be as follows:

- (a) Algebra, up to and including the binomial theorem, the theory and use of logarithms;
- (b) Euclid, Books I to IV and VI;
- (c) Plane Trigonometry, up to and including solution of triangles, and mensuration.

English Composition.—The standard of positive merit will be looked for in logical arrangement of thought, and in accuracy and propriety of expression, but large deductions of marks will be made for faults of writing and spelling.

Candidates are also warned that, for similar faults in the use of the English language, similar deductions will be made from the marks obtained in the German papers in Class I.

German.—There will be translations of unseen passages from German into English, and from English into German; the passages for translation will be taken, mainly, from standard authors, and a few simple questions may be asked, on the passages set, as to the structure and character of the language, and allusions of obvious and general interest. The *vivâ voce* examination will include dictation.

CLASS II.

Any two Subjects may be taken up.

Higher Mathematics.—

. In all the following subjects great importance will be attached to accuracy in numerical results.

Further questions and problems on the subjects of the Examination in Mathematics, Class I.

And in addition—

Statics: The equilibrium of forces acting in one plane and of parallel forces, the centre of gravity, the mechanical powers, and friction. (The graphical or geometrical method of treating such problems should be studied as well as the analytical. No application of the differential calculus to Statics will be required.)

Dynamics: Uniform, uniformly accelerated, and uniform circular motion, falling bodies and projectiles *in vacuo*, collisions and work. (Analytical methods of solution, but not the use of the differential calculus, will be involved.)

Analytical Geometry: Problems on straight line and circle.

Conic Sections: Elementary properties, with easy problems both on the analytical and geometrical methods.

French.—The passages for translation will be taken mainly from standard authors, and in other respects the examination will proceed on the same lines as in German.

Latin.—Passages selected from the authors usually read in schools will be set for translation into English. Passages from English authors will be given for translation into Latin prose and verse, but candidates will be allowed, in the place of verse composition, to answer questions of a simple character, which will test whether they possess a fundamental knowledge of the grammar of the language, and such an elementary acquaintance with Roman History as is required for the intelligent study of the books they have read.

Greek.—Passages will be set for translation into English from the authors usually read in schools, and in other respects the examination will proceed on the same lines as in Latin.

English History.—The General Paper in this subject will test whether the candidates are accurately acquainted with the facts of English History, and also possess an intelligent knowledge of the meaning of the facts. The paper on the fixed period will, of course, require from the candidates more minute knowledge than the General Paper.

Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Physical Geography, and Geology.—The standard of examination in these subjects will be such as may be reasonably expected from the education given at schools possessing appliances for practical instruction, such as a laboratory, &c. A considerable portion of the marks will be allotted for the proficiency shown in the practical part of the examination.

Chemistry will be limited to elements of inorganic chemistry.

Physics will include elementary properties of electricity, magnetism, heat, light and sound.

Geology, chiefly economic, including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks and their properties and uses.

CLASS III.

BOTH SUBJECTS MAY BE TAKEN UP.

Drawing, Freehand.

Drawing, Geometrical.

GENERAL.

Handwriting.—In estimating the papers of candidates, a limited number of marks, namely, 100 out of the maximum allotted to each subject, is assigned for handwriting.

Bengal.
North-Western Pro-
vinces and Oudh.
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Burma.

Assam.
Coorg.
Ajmere.
Andamans.
Baluchistan.
Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy be forwarded for information to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector-General of Forests, and the Comptroller and Auditor General:

Ordered, also, that these papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract].

(Signed) F. G. SLY,

Under Secretary to the Government of India."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

J. MONTEATH,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Trained Forest Officers
Regulation for admission
to Cooper's Hill College (Forest
Service Branch) for 1896.
No. 18869
Revenue Department
Bombay, 13th Nov 1895.
Circular resolution of the
Government of India Depart-
ment of Revenue and Agri-
culture (Forests) No. 18-29057.
dated 18th October 1895.
Forwarding for information
a copy of the Regulations
for admission to Cooper's
Hill College (Forest Service
Branch) for 1896.
Resolutions - The resolution
of the Government of
India has been republished
at pages 1077-1083 of the
88

in Bay Government Gazette

the 134th October 1895 Part I.

Res of the President, Resolution
would be forwarded to

the Conservators of Forests

6. S. C. C. the Deputy Con-

servators of Forests and

and C. C. the Principal

College of Science, Poona, &

for information. To

to open the Government

forwarded to the Political

Department of the

Secretary for distribution

among Political officers

and to all other Departments

except the Legislative

and Executive Departments.

G. S. Curtis.

Under Secretary to Government.

No 707 Q. is A. 11
and the result is as follows.

Political Dept.

1. Boundary Committee, 9 Nov 1895

Resolution - Copies of this
resolution and of its accom-
panying instrument should be for-
warded to all Political
agents.

A. Sherrin
Deputy Secretary
Political Department

The Commissioner, in charge,
The Commissioner, Ad.
The Commissioner, B.
The Commissioner, S.W.
The Political Resident, Ad.
The Political Agent, Kathiawar.
The Political Agent, Kolhapur
and Southern Maratha
States.
The Political Agent, Pimpri,
Karnataka.
The Political Agent, Bitch.

- The Political Agent Mahi Kantha
The Political Superintendent
Panchamard.

The Political Superintendent
Dassan Dandi.

The Agent for Sardars in
the Deccan.

The Agent to His Excellency
the Governor at Surat.

The collector and Political
Agent Khandesh.

The collector and Political
Agent Satara.

The collector and Political
Agent Karla.

The collector and Political
Agent Wharwar.

The collector and Political
Agent Kaira.

The collector and Political
Agent Shikhar.

The collector and Political

Agent Doona.

The collector and Political
Agent Shikarpur.

The collector and Political
Agent Kachik. —

With copies of accom-
-paniment.

No 8731 Bani Wharwar

2nd Decr 1895

Copy forwarded for informa-
-tion to the Asst. Poll.

Agent.

Ad Clerk.

No 296 Bani Wharwar

3rd Decr 1895

Forwarded to the Secy
of Savanur for informa-
-tion and return.

(sd) A. Lucas
Asst. Poll. Agent.

No 88 of 1895/98. 12.

Returned with compliments to the Assistant

Political Agent by taking a copy of the original.

[Signature]

for the Divisional Officer

at the Divisional Office

dated 12th March 1898

12/3/98

for the Divisional Officer
at the Divisional Office
dated 12th March 1898

12/3/98

for the Divisional Officer

12/3/98

for the Divisional Officer

12/3/98

12/3/98

12/3/98

8

Famine: Proposed opening of Forest areas in the Panch Maháls to the grazing of cattle from Khándesh and the Deccan.

No. 8963.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th November 1896.

Government telegram to the Collector of the Panch Maháls, dated 8th November 1896:—

“ Please telegraph whether grazing available in your district for cattle from Khándesh and Deccan.”

Telegram from the Collector of the Panch Maháls, dated 9th November 1896:—

“ Forest area open to grazing one lách 44 thousand acres, waste outside forest one lách 90 thousand acres. One lách 41 thousand district cattle required grazing; only 82 thousand actually entered open forest last year. Supplementing grazing from waste outside cattle would find moderate grazing till March—April when grass dries up. If they come in large numbers, I must have free hand to throw open forest area 53 thousand acres closed to grazing. Introduction of Godhra working plan must be deferred. Excellent grazing in Chhota Udepur adjoining Khándesh; no forest restrictions; also Rájpipla, but forest restrictions must be removed.”

RESOLUTION.—The telegram from the Collector of the Panch Maháls should be communicated to the Honourable Mr. Shuttleworth. The Collectors of districts to which cattle are sent must of course have the same power of opening forests as is given by Section 155 of the Famine Code to Collectors of affected districts. No areas closed for re-afforestation should be opened to grazing. The small amount of grazing they would afford would not compensate for the destruction of valuable young tree growth. As at present advised, Government see no cause for deferring the introduction of the Godhra working plan which would probably supply a considerable amount of labour for the Bhils and forest villagers. The Collector should be asked to supplement his telegram by a full detailed report in writing.

2. Inquiries should be made through the Political Department on what terms cattle might be admitted to the forests of Native States.

G. S. CURTIS,
Under Secretary to Government.

No. 7053.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th November 1896.

RESOLUTION.—Copy of this Resolution should be forwarded to all Political Officers with a request that they will furnish Government with the report called for in paragraph 2 at a very early date.

H. BATTY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind (with reference to the Khairpur State),

[P. T. O.]

No. 163 of 1896.

12 December /96.

Copy forwarded to the
Assistant Political Agent, for
report.

Saw

213

Political Agent

- A Sharwar.

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F 163

The latter is "fact" of some 7 or 8 hundred
 acres in one village of Saranun already
 left open to grazing. This is situated to
 west in Bank of ~~the~~ ^{the} village: & the
 whole ~~not~~ amount situated when it is in
 too insignificant to be taken into any account

Forests.

Compliance with the Rules under Section 41 of the Indian Forest Act in the case of forest produce imported from Native States.

No. 6239.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st August 1897.

Memorandum from the Commissioner, S. D., No. 2747, dated 21st July 1897—Submitting copy of the following letter No. 2410, dated 15th idem, from the Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge S. C. :—

"In forwarding for perusal the accompanying passes Nos. 258 and 264, dated the 6th instant, covering the transit of forest produce from the Honage Náka, which is in the Sámglí State, I have the honour to point out that the passes thus issued do not fulfil the conditions laid down in the rules passed by Government under Section 41 of the Forest Act, inasmuch as under Rules 5 and 6 any forest produce imported into British India should be supported by a foreign pass and in the case of timber of large scantling by a foreign property mark in forms which have been previously registered in the office of the Conservator of Forests of the Circle 'into which it is sought to import such forest produce and such foreign pass must bear the signature of some officer or other person whose name or official designation has been duly registered in the said office as an officer or person duly authorized to sign such passes'. The omission to comply with the above rules leaves Forest officers no other alternative than to confiscate such property, thus causing much inconvenience to the public.

"2. It is not only the Sámglí State that fails to observe our Pass Rules but all the other States, including Mysore and Janjira, for they export forest produce beyond their jurisdiction without observing the rules in question.

"3. I would therefore ask that you will kindly take such measures as will lead to a proper observance of the rules in question by all the States referred to above." the Commissioner requesting that the letter may be communicated to the Resident in Mysore.

RESOLUTION.—Copy of the letter from the Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge S. C. should be forwarded to the Resident in Mysore and to the Political Agents accredited to Native States within the Bombay Presidency for information and needful action.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind,
The Conservators of Forests, N., C. and Sind Circles,
The Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge S. C.,
The Political Agent, Káthiáwár,
The Political Agent, Kolhápur and Southern Marátha Country,
The Political Agent, Rewa Kántha,
The Political Agent, Cutch,
The Political Agent, Mahi Kántha,
The Political Superintendent, Pálanpur,
The Political Superintendent, Sávantvádi,
The Political Department of the Secretariat,
The Resident in Mysore,
The Agent to the Governor General, Baroda. } By letter.

No. of 1897.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to

*Amendment of Rule V of the Rules for the management of the
Rájkumár College at Rájkot in Káthiáwár.*

Letter No. 4388, dated the 29th June 1903.

From—The Honourable Mr. S. W. EDGERLEY, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay ;

To—H. O. QUIN, Esq., I.C.S.,
Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your letter No. 199, dated the 2nd March 1903, forwarding a report by Mr. Waddington, late Principal of the Rájkumár College, Rájkot, on the scheme suggested by the Government of India for the re-organisation of that Institution, I am directed to invite your attention to the necessity of amending Rule V of the Rules for the management of the Rájkumár College so as to avoid the danger of serious inconvenience when the Chiefs are prevented from attending and forming a quorum. I am to suggest that a proviso might be added to Rule 5 as follows :—

“ Provided that if at any meeting the requisite quorum is not present, the meeting may be adjourned by the members actually present to a date not less than a fortnight later than the original meeting and that at such adjourned meeting a quorum of five members including the Chairman shall suffice.”

and to request that the College Council might be consulted on this suggestion.

Letter No. 796, dated the 22nd October 1903.

From—H. O. QUIN, Esq., I.C.S.,
Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár ;

To—The Honourable Mr. S. W. EDGERLEY, C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Chief Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay.

With reference to Government letter No. 4388 of 29th June 1903, on the proposed addition of a proviso to Rule V of the Rules for the management of the Rájkumár College, I have the honour to state that all the members, except the Chiefs of Gondal and Limbdi, express their concurrence in the suggestion of Government.

2. The Gondal State, while suggesting the adjourned meeting to be held not less than a fortnight after the original meeting with the object of allowing sufficient time for members to receive intimation to enable them to attend the meeting on the day fixed, proposes, with a view to avoid the contingency of a measure being carried out in the absence of members nominated by the Chiefs, to insert the following words before the words “shall suffice” :—

“ of whom not less than three should be members nominated by the Chiefs.”

3. The Chief of Limbdi agrees with the proposal, provided at least four members nominated by Chiefs are present in the adjourned meeting. In my opinion the suggested proviso to the rule as framed in your letter is desirable and should be adopted.

No. 7678.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1903.

RESOLUTION.—The following proviso should be added to Rule V of the Rules for the management of the Rájkumár College :—

“ Provided that if at any meeting the requisite quorum is not present, the meeting may be adjourned by the members actually present to a date

not less than a fortnight later than the original meeting, and that at such adjourned meeting a quorum of five members, including the Chairman, shall suffice."

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Chief Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Agent to the Governor, Káthiáwár,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All other Political Officers (except the Political Resident, Aden),
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Educational Department of the Secretariat.

no 8222 of 1903. *Dharwar*
5th December

Copy forwarded for information
to the Divan of Saran.

H. J. Chikha
Ad clerk.

711
9/11

22/7/23

91

Rules for the grant of Shooting Passes to British soldiers in India.

No. 3473, dated the 31st December 1900.

From—J. P. Hewett, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.,

Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department ;

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I am directed to forward a copy of the revised rules for the grant of shooting passes to British soldiers in India which have been approved by the Governor General in Council and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th October last, and to request that with the permission of the Governor in Council the special attention of the local civil officers concerned in the administration of the rules may be drawn to them.

2. These rules are drawn up chiefly for the guidance of the Military authorities, but their successful working cannot be insured without the co-operation of the civil officers. The Governor General in Council therefore considers it necessary that the duties of the latter class of officers respecting this matter should be clearly laid down.

3. In Rule 4 of the revised rules it has been provided that the Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Detachment is at once to send to the District Magistrate the substance of any report (together with a copy of the complaint, if any) that may be made by the member of a shooting party who is in charge of the party, on their return to quarters, respecting any breach of the rules, any affray with natives, or any mishap which may have occurred during the absence of the party. The Government of India consider it necessary that the District Officer also should communicate to the Commanding Officer immediate information of any breach of the rules by men under his command that may be reported to the Civil authorities. Cases have come to the notice of the Governor General in Council in which the Civil authorities have omitted to make a report upon such occurrences to the Officer Commanding the Regiment, who remained in ignorance of the affair until a report was called for from Army Head-Quarters, or by the Government of India, or until the Police inquiry had been completed. I am to request that, to enable the Commanding Officer of a Regiment or Detachment to take suitable notice of any infringement of the shooting pass rules, orders may be issued which will insure due information being communicated by the District Officer to the local Military authorities in cases which may come to his notice.

4. Rule 25 of the revised rules lays down that Officers Commanding Stations and Officers Commanding Troops about to march will communicate with the Civil District Officer in order to ascertain (a) in what localities shooting ought to be forbidden, and (b) what animals or birds are regarded by the inhabitants as sacred or are protected by rules relating to the establishment of a close season. There is, however, more continuity in the Civil District Offices, where the establishments, if not the officers, are to a great extent permanent, than in Military Cantonments. With a view, therefore, to guarding against the provisions of the rule being overlooked, I am to request that instructions may be issued to Commissioners and District Officers to the effect that, on the arrival of a corps or detachment in a civil district, the District Officer shall at once certify to the Officer Commanding the corps or detachment what localities, animals and birds are forbidden for shooting purposes, either absolutely on account of the prejudices of the inhabitants, or for parts of the year in accordance with rules for close seasons. In defining tracts of country where shooting is to be allowed, the local officers should be directed to bear in mind the orders contained in Home Department Circular letter No. ³⁰1012-1028, dated the 31st July 1883, and to take care that no tracts are included where owing to the religious prejudices of the people, the agricultural circumstances of the district, or other sufficient causes, there would be risk of danger if free permission to shoot were accorded.

5. In the circular of the 31st July 1883 referred to above, and in that of 1891 marginally noted, Local Governments and Administrations were requested to instruct the District authorities to cause the shooting pass rules to be explained to villagers in the neighbourhood of cantonments, and to warn such villagers against interfering with soldiers out shooting and using violence to them, and also against taking the law into their own hands in cases in which soldiers infringe the rules. The Governor General in Council now directs that the substance of the revised rules, so far as they affect the villagers, should be periodically notified in simple language in the villages and tracts where soldiers are in the habit of shooting, and that District Officers should impress upon landlords, headmen and village police that they are expected to give their assistance in avoiding disputes with soldiers out shooting. The headmen and village police must see that soldiers conducting themselves properly are not molested, and that any complaints of misconduct are reported to the proper authorities. In cases in which notice of the probable advent of a shooting party has been sent to the District Officer under Rule 26 of the revised rules, he should, with as little delay as possible, send intimation to the headmen and village police (so far as this can be done) stating that a shooting pass has been issued and that they are to see that quarrels are avoided. Villagers should on no account take the law into their own hands, but should lodge any complaint they have to make in a legal manner.

6. In the circular from this Department No. ⁵⁰~~2349-2353~~, dated the 14th October 1887, the importance of conducting prompt investigation into cases of affrays between European soldiers and native villagers was inculcated; and it was desired that, on the occurrence of a serious affray, the District Magistrate should invariably either himself proceed to the place or at once depute an European Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police in order to investigate the matter on the spot at the earliest possible time after the occurrence. I am now to request that instructions may be issued that the investigation of a case between natives and soldiers arising out of a shooting dispute should, whenever possible, be entrusted to an English Magistrate or Police Officer not lower in rank than Assistant Superintendent, and that when such cases come into Court they should be tried by the District or Joint Magistrate. In cases which are not cognizable by the police, or where the prosecution is not undertaken by the Civil authorities, the Civil District Officer shall inform the Commanding Officer of the Corps or detachment concerned to that effect for such action as the latter may consider fit to take.

7. In conclusion, I am to say that the Government of India think it desirable that each Commissioner, District and Sub-Divisional Magistrate should be furnished with a copy of the revised rules as a separate publication.

No. 1780.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th March 1901.

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the letter from the Government of India and of

No. 1507, dated the 2nd March 1899.
No. 8142, dated the 27th November 1899.
No. 3664, dated the 26th May 1900.
No. 6627, dated the 1st October 1900.

the rules* should be forwarded to the Departments and Officers concerned with reference to the Government Resolutions noted in the margin.

2. The attention of District Magistrates is specially drawn to the orders laid down in paragraphs 3 to 6 of the letter from the Government of India. They should see that these orders are thoroughly understood and strictly carried out by all the district officers concerned. A notice containing the substance of the rules so far as they affect villagers is appended to this Resolution. It should be translated by the Oriental Translator into the vernaculars of the Presidency, and copies distributed as the District Magistrates may think fit. The Commissioner in Sind is requested to cause the notice to be translated into Sindhi and distributed as he may think fit.

3. The Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay is requested to issue instructions for strict compliance with the latter part of Rule 29.

4. The Superintendent of the Government Central Press is requested to cause the revised rules to be printed as a separate publication and a copy to be furnished to each Commissioner. Fifteen copies should also be supplied to each District Magistrate for his own use and for distribution to the Sub-Divisional Magistrates in his district.

(Signed) R. J. C. LORD,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
All District Magistrates,
The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay,
The Commissioner of Police, Bombay,
All Superintendents of Police,
The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay,
The Inspector-General of Police,
All Political Officers,
The General Department,
The Political Department,
The Revenue Department,
The Oriental Translator to Government,
The Superintendent, Government Central Press,
The Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command (by letter),
The Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command (by letter).

PART I.

Rules for Shooting Parties.

1. No warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier shall carry fire-arms for sporting purposes without a shooting pass. Shooting passes will only be granted to warrant officers and non-commissioned officers and to private soldiers possessing at least one good-conduct badge.

2. No pass will be granted to any warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier unless his Squadron, Battery-Section or Company Officer certifies that he is competent to handle fire-arms.

3. Each pass will be granted to a party of three, one of whom shall be in charge of the party. The party must in all cases be accompanied by a native qualified to act as interpreter, whose name will be entered on the pass. The party of three shall not separate while shooting.

4. The member of the party who is placed in charge shall carry the pass. He shall produce it when reasonably required to do so, and he shall at once return it to the squadron, battery or company orderly sergeant when the party comes back to camp or lines. On returning the pass he shall report any breach of these rules, any affray with natives, or any mishap, which may have occurred during the absence of the party. If any such event is reported, the non-commissioned officer to whom the pass is returned will at once inform the Commanding Officer; and the Commanding Officer will at once send to the District Magistrate the substance of the report, together with a copy of the complaint, if any.

5. If any member of a shooting party commits any act resulting in injury to person or property, or is involved in an affray with natives, the party shall return to camp or lines without delay, after reporting, if possible, to the nearest civil authority.

6. No person not named in the pass, except game coolies, shall accompany a shooting party.

7. There shall be no loading in the neighbourhood of camp or lines; and all fire-arms shall be unloaded before shooting parties return.

8. No shooting with bullets of any kind is permitted except in forest or close jungle, or in tracts of country where such shooting is not attended with danger. Shooting at night is forbidden, except in forest.

9. No member of a shooting party shall address or enter into conversation with any native woman.

10. No member of a shooting party shall enter any village, house, temple, mosque or enclosure, or shall shoot within 500 yards of such. If supplies are to be obtained from a village, the interpreter may be employed for the purpose.

11. Members of shooting parties are forbidden to trespass upon or shoot over crops.

12. No member of a shooting party shall shoot at any animal or bird, or in any locality, included in the prohibited list shown on the pass.

13. Shooting at peafowl is prohibited, unless by special permission endorsed on the pass. No shooting at hinds, does, monkeys or dogs is permitted.

14. These rules apply to troops on the march or in moving camps, as well as to troops in cantonments or standing camps.

PART II.

Rules for Fire-arms and Ammunition.

15. The fire-arms carried by a shooting party shall be specified on the pass, and no fire-arms not so specified shall be used.

16. No rifle or carbine shall be used which carries Government ammunition, or is under 450 bore, or is sighted over 150 yards. All bullets used with rifles or carbines for sporting purposes shall be hollow.

17. No private soldier, not qualified to be a member of a shooting party, shall be allowed to possess a rifle, carbine or gun of his own.

18. Fire-arms and ammunition used for sporting purposes, whether private property or issued by Government, shall be kept in the squadron, battery or company store-chest in charge of the squadron sergeant-majors, quartermaster sergeants or color sergeants. They will be issued by the above-named non-commissioned officers, on production of a pass in which they are specified, and this duty shall not be delegated to any other person. The armourer sergeant (or, in the case of a battery, the Section Officer) will sign the specification of fire-arms on the pass, and no arms shall be issued unless he certifies that they are in good condition and not contrary to rule 16.

19. All fire-arms issued from the store-chest and unused ammunition shall be returned to the sergeant in charge who will sign to their receipt on the shooting pass when the party comes back to camp or lines. All arms kept for sporting purposes shall be entered on the "daily state" of the corps or detachment; and shall be shown as "present," "on pass" or "absent."

20. These rules apply to troops on the march or in moving camps, as well as to troops in cantonments or standing camps.

PART III.

Rules for Officers granting Shooting-passes.

21. Shooting-passes are to be granted by the Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment to which the men belong, or to which they are attached for the time being.

22. Passes are to be granted only on the printed forms supplied for the purpose, and the certificate on the face of the pass is to be signed by a Squadron, Battery-Section or Company Officer and countersigned by the Commanding Officer.

23. When men are permitted to shoot in the vicinity of a military station at a distance from their quarters, the following procedure shall be observed :

(1) A furlough pass will be granted to them to the military station nearest to the country in which they intend to shoot. On the furlough pass will be an endorsement by the Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment in red ink to the effect that the men are permitted to carry fire-arms and ammunition, and are eligible for a shooting-pass. The furlough pass so endorsed shall be an authority to the sergeant in charge to issue arms and ammunition to the party, after the armourer-sergeant has signed the specification that the arms are in good condition and not contrary to rule 16.

(2) A shooting-pass will at the same time be given to them in the usual form with the omission of (a) the name of the interpreter, (b) the dates indicating the duration of the pass, (c) the list of prohibited localities, animals and birds, and (d) the countersignature of the Commanding Officer.

(3) On arrival at the military station to which they are granted furlough they shall report themselves to the military authorities at that station who will attach them to a military unit.

(4) The Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment to which they are attached will, unless there are valid reasons to the contrary, complete the shooting pass by entering (a) the name of a quali-

fied interpreter, (b) the dates indicating the duration of the pass, and (c) the list of prohibited localities, animals and birds for the tracts of country where the members of the party intend to shoot; and will then add (d) his countersignature. He will also give the notice to the civil authorities required by rule 26.

The possession of fire-arms and ammunition by members of the party is only allowed during transit and during the currency of the completed shooting-pass; otherwise rules 18 and 19 apply at the station to which the men are granted furlough.

24. Shooting passes, if granted to regimental warrant officers and sergeants, shall not extend to more than 14 days; and, if granted to rank and file, shall not extend to more than 7 days.

25. Officers Commanding Stations, and Officers Commanding Troops about to march, will communicate with the Civil District Officer in order to ascertain—

(a) in what localities shooting ought to be forbidden :

(b) what animals or birds are regarded by the inhabitants as sacred, or are protected by rules relating to the establishment of a close season.

26. Prior to the issue of a shooting-pass which is to extend over three days, the Commanding Officer by whom it is to be granted shall send notice thereof to the District Officer of any civil district in which the members of the party are to be permitted to shoot. This notice shall be despatched at least three days before the commencement of the currency of the shooting-pass. The notice shall state the names and rank of the members of the party, the place or places which they are to visit and the dates indicating the duration of the pass.

27. For a Native State, the Political Officer in charge shall be deemed to be the District Officer for the purposes of rules 25 and 26. The notice furnished to the Political Officer under the latter rule shall be despatched at least three days beforehand; but such longer notice shall be given as is possible. Soldiers marching through a Native State are in no case to be permitted to shoot unless within 10 miles of camp.

PART IV.

Rules for dealing with offences.

28. When any serious breach of these rules occurs, the Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment will at once report the date and all the facts of the incident, so far as known, by telegram direct to the Adjutant-General in India; repeating the message to the General Officer Commanding the District, to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Command and to the Military Department. Detailed reports will be submitted subsequently by letter through the usual channel for the information of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

29. In every such case the Officer Commanding the Corps or Detachment will immediately commence a thorough and searching investigation, in view to securing the best possible narrative while the event is still fresh; and he will communicate with the District Magistrate as freely as required. When the civil authorities also take up the case, every assistance possible will be rendered to them in their investigation. The Medical Officer, who first attends to any person (whether soldier or civilian) wounded in any such case, will, without delay, bring to the notice of both the civil and military authorities the nature and extent of the injuries received and their probable ultimate result.

30. Any warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier shooting without a pass shall be tried by court-martial, and shall on conviction be deprived of the privilege of shooting during the remainder of his Indian service. Also any member of a shooting party, who commits any breach of

these rules resulting in material injury to person or property, shall be tried by court-martial. Cases of all other breaches of the rules shall be reported to the General Officer Commanding the District for orders.

31. When a court-martial is to be held under rule 30 the case shall be sent to the Deputy Judge Advocate-General, or Assistant Judge Advocate-General, who shall frame the charges and prepare the brief for the prosecution, and the proceedings of the court-martial shall be sent to the same officer for report before confirmation. If a civil enquiry has been held on any case, proceedings of enquiry should accompany application for trial in view of all possible evidence being made available.

32. When a court-martial is held under these rules, the result will be reported for the information of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

33. If any breach of these rules, or any act committed by a member of a shooting party, results in an affray with natives, or in material injury to person or property, and the offender or offenders cannot be identified, all shooting-passes will be prohibited in the corps or detachment, or in the district, for a period not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-General Commanding. Every such prohibition shall be published in Command Orders and reported for the information of the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

PART V.

Special Rules for Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers of Departments.

34. Shooting-passes will be granted to warrant and non-commissioned officers of departments by the local Departmental Senior Commissioned Officer, in accordance with these rules so far as they may be applicable: Provided that any such warrant or non-commissioned officer may be granted a pass to shoot alone if the officer granting it is satisfied that his knowledge of the language is sufficient to enable him to converse with the inhabitants. Standing passes for a maximum period of six months, but subject to the rules relating to prohibited localities, animals and birds and to the other restrictions referred to above, may be granted to subordinates of the Military Works Department who are not employed in cantonments. In every case the officer granting the pass is responsible for seeing that the list of prohibited localities, animals and birds is duly entered on the pass.

PART VI.

Publication of these Rules.

35. A copy of these rules and of the list of prohibited localities, animals and birds shall be hung up in a conspicuous place in every barrack-room.

36. Twice a year (in April and October on such day as the Officer Commanding directs) the rules included in Parts I and II and Rules 30 and 33 shall be read on parade at the head of all British squadrons, batteries and companies (including convalescent depôts and standing camps).

37. When troops disembark in India, no shooting-passes shall be granted until they arrive at their destination. On their arrival, and before any passes are granted, the rules in Parts I and II and Rules 30 and 33 shall be read on parade. An order calling attention to this rule shall be issued to the Commanding Officer of each Corps or Detachment before the troops disembark.

38. A copy of the rules in Part II shall be hung up in every squadron, battery or company store.

NOTE.

The following orders and rules of law apply to the civil inhabitants of localities in which Soldiers are permitted to shoot.

1. The civil authorities will explain the substance of the rules and orders in simple language in all villages and tracts where soldiers are in the habit of shooting, so that the inhabitants will have no excuse for interfering unwarrantably with members of a shooting party.

2. Landlords, headmen and village police will be warned that they are expected to give their assistance in avoiding disputes between villagers and soldiers out shooting.

3. The rules for soldiers provide for punishment of a corps or detachment, or district, in the event of the offenders not being discovered. A similar responsibility may be enforced upon villages where affrays with British soldiers have occurred, if the villagers generally, or a considerable number of them, have made an unwarranted attack upon a shooting party, but the actual offenders have not been brought to justice. The villagers will be warned that in such cases they are liable by law to have extra police quartered upon them at their own expense.

4. The villagers will also be warned that they are not in any circumstances to take the law into their own hands, but are to lodge any complaint they have to make in a legal manner.

5. In cases which are not cognizable by the police, or where the prosecution is not undertaken by the civil authorities, the Civil District Officer will inform the Commanding Officer to that effect, for such action as the latter may consider fit to take.

Form of Shooting-pass.

INDIA ARMY FORM.
Supplied on payment.

Regiment_____

No.

Names of Party—

1.	...	...	...	...	...	(In charge.)
2.	...	...	...	...	...
3.	...	...	...	...	...

Accompanied by ... (Interpreter.)

Carrying fire-arms as specified below :—

1.	...	...	...
2.	...	...	...
3.	...	...	...

Have permission to be absent from quarters

from_____

to_____

For the purpose of shooting in_____

[NOTE.—This pass only covers shooting in the place or places here mentioned.]

Certificate.

I hereby certify that the three men above named are eligible for a shooting-pass and that they are steady men, competent to handle fire-arms. I have this day personally read out to them the rules printed on the back of this pass. I am satisfied that they understand those rules, and that _____above named is qualified to act as interpreter with them.

I also certify that the following are the—

Prohibited animals and birds.				Prohibited localities.	
Prohibited all the year.	Prohibited for close season only.				
Peafowl.*
Hinds and does.
Monkeys.
Dogs.
...
...
...
...

Station_____

Date_____

Squadron, Battery-Section or Company Officer.

Pass countersigned.

Officer Commanding.

Station_____

Date_____

* Except when permitted by special order endorsed on this pass.

[To be printed on the back of the Shooting-pass.]

PART I.

Rules for Shooting Parties.

1. No warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier shall carry fire-arms for sporting purposes without a shooting-pass. Shooting-passes will only be granted to warrant officers and non-commissioned officers and to private soldiers possessing at least one good-conduct badge.

2. No pass will be granted to any warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier unless his Squadron, Battery-Section or Company Officer certifies that he is competent to handle fire-arms.

3. Each pass will be granted to a party of three, one of whom shall be in charge of the party. The party must in all cases be accompanied by a native qualified to act as interpreter, whose name will be entered on the pass. The party of three shall not separate while shooting.

4. The member of the party who is placed in charge shall carry the pass. He shall produce it when reasonably required to do so, and he shall at once return it to the squadron, battery or company orderly sergeant when the party comes back to camp or lines. On returning the pass he shall report any breach of these rules, any affray with natives or any mishap, which may have occurred during the absence of the party. * * *

5. If any member of a shooting party commits any act resulting in injury to person or property, or is involved in an affray with natives, the party shall return to camp or lines without delay, after reporting, if possible, to the nearest civil authority.

6. No person not named in the pass, except game coolies, shall accompany a shooting party.

7. There shall be no loading in the neighbourhood of camp or lines; and all fire-arms shall be unloaded before shooting parties return.

8. No shooting with bullets of any kind is permitted except in forest or close jungle, or in tracts of country where such shooting is not attended with danger. Shooting at night is forbidden, except in forest.

9. No member of a shooting party shall address or enter into conversation with any native woman.

10. No member of a shooting party shall enter any village, house, temple, mosque or enclosure or shall shoot within 500 yards of such. If supplies are to be obtained from a village, the interpreter may be employed for the purpose.

11. Members of shooting parties are forbidden to trespass upon or shoot over crops.

12. No member of a shooting party shall shoot at any animal or bird, or in any locality included in the prohibited list shown on the pass.

13. Shooting at peafowl is prohibited, unless by special permission endorsed on the pass. No shooting at hinds, does, monkeys or dogs is permitted.

14. These rules apply to troops on the march or in moving camps, as well as to troops in cantonments or standing camps.

PART II.

Rules for Fire-arms and Ammunition.

15. The fire-arms carried by a shooting party shall be specified on the pass, and no fire-arms not so specified shall be used.

16. No rifle or carbine shall be used which carries Government ammunition or is under .450 bore, or is sighted over 150 yards. All bullets used with rifles or carbines for sporting purposes shall be hollow. *

17. No private soldier, not qualified to be a member of a shooting party, shall be allowed to possess a rifle, carbine or gun of his own.

18. Fire-arms and ammunition used for sporting purposes, whether private property or issued by Government, shall be kept in the squadron, battery or company store-chest in charge of the squadron sergeant-majors, quartermaster-sergeants or color-sergeants. They will be issued by the above-named non-commissioned officers, on production of a pass in which they are specified, and this duty shall not be delegated to any other person. The armourer sergeant (or, in the case of a battery, the Section Officer) will sign the specification of fire-arms on the pass, and no arms shall be issued unless he certifies that they are in good condition and not contrary to rule 16.

19. All fire-arms issued from the store-chest and unused ammunition shall be returned to the sergeant in charge who will sign to their receipt on the shooting pass when the party comes back to camp or lines. All arms kept for sporting purposes shall be entered on the "daily state" of the Corps or Detachment; and shall be shown as "present," "on pass," or "absent."

20. These rules apply to troops on the march or in moving camps, as well as to troops in cantonments or standing camps.

PART IV.

Rules for dealing with Offences.

* * * * *

30. Any warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or private soldier shooting without a pass shall be tried by court-martial, and shall, on conviction, be deprived of the privilege of shooting during the remainder of his Indian service. Also any member of a shooting party, who commits any breach of these rules resulting in material injury to person or property, shall be tried by court-martial. Cases of all other breaches of the rules shall be reported to the General Officer Commanding the District for orders.

* * * * *

33. If any breach of these rules, or any act committed by a member of a shooting party results in an affray with natives, or in material injury to person or property, and the offender or offenders cannot be identified, all shooting-passes will be prohibited in the corps or detachment, or in the district, for a period not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the Lieutenant-General Commanding.

9b

NOTICE.

The following rules which have been prescribed by Government in connection with the grant of shooting passes to British soldiers in India should be explained in all villages where soldiers are in the habit of shooting, so that the villagers may have no excuse for interfering unwarrantably with shooting parties :—

1. No European soldier or non-commissioned officer shall go out shooting without a pass.

2. Each pass will be granted to a party of three soldiers. The party will be accompanied by a native qualified to act as interpreter.

3. No person not named in the pass, except game coolies, shall accompany a shooting party.

4. No member of a shooting party shall enter any village, temple or mosque, or shoot close to them. If supplies are required the interpreter will go to the village for them.

5. No member of the party shall speak to native women.

6. They shall not shoot at peafowl (unless specially permitted on pass) or at monkeys or dogs and shall not shoot over standing crops.

7. The inhabitants of villages and tracts where soldiers are in the habit of shooting shall on no account unwarrantably interfere with members of a shooting party.

8. Landlords, headmen and village police are warned that they are expected to give assistance in avoiding disputes between villagers and soldiers out shooting, and that they must see that soldiers conducting themselves properly are not molested, and that any complaints of misconduct are reported to the proper authorities.

9. If the villagers generally or a considerable number of them make an unwarranted attack upon a shooting party and the actual offenders are not brought to justice, the villagers are liable by law to have extra police quartered upon them at their own expense.

10. Villagers should on no account take the law into their own hands, but should lodge any complaints they may have to make in a legal manner.

✓

97

June

do

of 1901

Camp Sababed Amihali

Forwarded to the office
of Savanur for information
and record -

Alund

 File of
15/4/01
V.S.

100

as sent

Belm. G. K. No 1788 of 16-3-1901
Judicial department No. ^{Sharnax}
^{April 1901}

Copy forwarded for information to
the Assistant Political Agent.

R. K. R. with T.

~~to clerk~~

J. No 287
11-4-1901

Form

98

License to Hunt and Shoot.

Subject to the rules prescribed below, permission is hereby granted to Mr. _____ of _____ for a period of twelve months from the day of _____ 190 to the day of _____ 190, to hunt or shoot within any of the marginally noted Reserved and protected forests of the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) in which hunting and shooting are prohibited except under a license.

2. The permission shall not entitle the holder to hunt or shoot more than two stags and bulls of the following species of animal, viz:-

Rules.

[Here enter Rules 1 to 13 and appendix

[Here enter station] Granted this day the day of _____ 190.

Signature

Conservator of Forests
Circle.

99

Accompaniments to Government Resolution,
Revenue Department, No. 5627, dated 18th Aug 1902.

Revenue Department

No. 8167 Dated 20th November 1902

To - The Secretary to the Government of India,
Department of Revenue & Agriculture (Forests)

Sir,

It was recently brought to the notice of the Bombay Government that with a view to the preservation of game in certain tracts, rules were required for the regulation of the hunting shooting &c in the protected and reserved forests of the Presidency. Draft rules under section 31 of the Indian Forest Act were accordingly drawn up in consultation with the local Revenue and Forest officers and the Bombay Natural History Society, and I am directed to forward herewith a copy of these rules as revised by the Remembrancer of legal affairs and accepted by the Government.

2. The rules have been modelled mainly on those in force in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh with one important exception. It is proposed to charge a small fee for the grant of a license to shoot in such forests as it may be decided to notify under the rules and to allow no exemptions. There is a consensus of opinion among the officers consulted that fees should be charged but the recommendations as to the class sportsman who should be exempted are very various.

The Governor in Council believes that there is more likelihood of the rules being acceptable to the whole Community, or at least to those interested, and on that account being worked satisfactorily, if no exemptions.

at all were allowed. Non-officials would regard the exemption of officials as favouritism, and no list of privileged officials could be devised which would not involve invidious distinction between classes. It has been decided therefore, after full consideration to charge a fee of Rs 25 for an annual license, and thus prevent the destruction of game in notified tracts by native shikaris, while according reasonable facilities for sport under moderate restrictions to all sportsmen alike. It does not appear to the Governor in Council, that any official has a claim to exemption from the payment of a moderate fee for shooting in specially notified tracts, while he has opportunity of free shooting in other tracts.

3. The rules were published provisionally in the Bombay Government Gazette under Government Notification No. 1339 dated 25th February 1902, and persons who had any objections to urge were required to submit them in writing to Government within 3 months from that date. The petitions received disclose no grounds for any alteration.

4. Under the proviso to Section 77 of the Indian Forest Act the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council is necessary to the final publication of these rules. I am accordingly to request that you will be so good as to obtain that sanction at any early date.

I have &c
(Signed) W. J. Morrison
Acting Secretary to
Government.

of the Act to which the words "or explosion of dynamite" in clause (a) of the Rule 1 can be referred, is the word "fishing". Section 75 (d) does not seem Bombay Government to authorize a general prohibition against the explosion of dynamite in water. Clause dated 25th July 1894.

(a) should therefore follow the existing rule more closely and be altered thus:-
"or (a) the poisoning of rivers or other water and the explosion of dynamite therein for the purpose of killing or catching fish."

3. I am to forward a revised draft of the rules in question, in which the changes indicated above, and also some formal and verbal alterations have been made. The Government of India trust that these revised rules will meet the views of the Governor in Council, and if so, will require the sanction of the Governor in Council to their publication under the Indian Forest Act, 1878.

The Government of India have the responsibility of dealing with the game laws of the Government of India. The Government of India have been consulted in the course of the preparation of the rules now proposed follow in force in other provinces, and the Government of India approve of their issue in anticipation of any further steps that may be taken, so that the same degree of protection may be secured in the forests of the Bombay Presidency as is already enjoyed in other parts of India.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. C. Allen
Secretary to the Government of India.

Bombay Castle 18th August 1894

No. 6627. In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 25, clause (i) Section 31, clause (g) and Section 75, clause (d) of Indian Forest Act, 1878 (No. 18 of 1878) and in supersession of Government Notification No. 6254, dated 25th July 1894, published at page 751 of part 1 of the Bombay Government Gazette (except in regard to the province of Sind), His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to prescribe the following rules to regulate hunting, shooting, poisoning of water and setting of traps or snares in the Reserved and Protected forests of Bombay Presidency excluding Sind.

1. The following acts are absolutely prohibited in all Reserved and Protected forests:
- (a) The poisoning of rivers or other water, and the explosion of dynamite therein for the purpose of killing or catching fish.
 - (b) The setting of Spring Guns.
 - (c) The taking, wounding or killing of big game other than tiger, panther, wolf, hyena, wild dog, pig or bear, over water or salt-licks.
 - (d) Wounding or killing the females of deer, antelope, or bison.
 - (e) Wounding or killing any game birds or hares during the close season fixed in the appendix.
- (2) The setting of snares or traps is prohibited in all reserved and Protected forests except with the written permission of the Divisional Forest Officer.
3. (a) In any Reserved or Protected forests or portion of Reserved or Protected forests to which the local Government may for the purpose of strict conservation or for the preservation of animals which are coming rare, or for both of these purposes, apply this and the

the following rules by a notification published in the Bombay Government Gazette, hunting and shooting are prohibited except under a license to be obtained from the Conservator of Forests.

(b) Every person issued under clause (a) of these rules shall permit the holder only to hunt and shoot, and shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of its grant in any Reserved or Protected Forest in the Presidency to which these rules are made applicable under clause (a) subject to the condition that before it has effect in any Forest Division in which the licensee does not reside and exercise any jurisdiction, it must be countersigned by the Divisional Forest Officer.

(c) No such license shall entitle the holder to hunt or shoot more than two stags or bulls of each species of animal to be specified in the license according to a list to be prepared for each Forest Division by the Conservator of Forests.

4. Licenses shall not be refused except for special reasons to be stated in writing.

5. Wounded game may be pursued into the forests of the division adjoining that for which the license is valid or into a forest closed under Rule 8.

6. A license granted under these rules shall not be transferable.

7. Every person to whom a license has been granted under these rules, and who is found hunting, shooting, poisoning or trapping in any forest to which these rules apply, shall on demand by any Forest Officer or Revenue Officer, produce his license.

8. The Commissioner may, on the recommendation of the Divisional Forest officer and the ~~Collector~~, declare that any particular forest or part of a forest is wholly closed for a number of years or annually for a specified season. He may also prohibit the taking, wounding or killing of any particular species of animal in any specified tract of forest, with a view to the preservation of such species. But any such order shall be subject to revision by the Commissioner. To such forests the validity of licenses granted under these rules does not extend or is modified accordingly provided that gazetted officers whose jurisdiction extends to such forests or persons holding licenses on which the Divisional Forest officer has endorsed special permission to that effect, may kill pig, tiger and other dangerous or destructive animals in such forests. Such special permission shall not be given for a longer period than one month in any case.

9. If any person to whom permission under Rule 2 or a license under Rule 3 has been granted commits a breach of any provision of the Indian Forest Act 1878 (VII of 1878) as amended by the Forest Act 1890 (V of 1890) or of any rules made thereunder, he shall be liable to the penalty of having the permission or license as the case may be, cancelled by the Divisional Forest officer in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable under the Indian Forest Act 1878 (VII of 1878) or otherwise. An appeal against the cancellation of the permission or the license by the Divisional Forest officer shall lie to the Collector, and an appeal in case of dismissal of the appeal by the Collector, to the Commissioner.

Commissioner, whose decision shall be final.
In any case where the Divisional Forest officer or Conservator thinks it advisable he may direct that a forest guard or other person shall accompany the camp of any license holder hunting or shooting in forests with the object of seeing that forest rules are not infringed by camp followers.

11. The word "hunting" as used in these rules, includes tracking for the purpose of discovering the haunts of wild animals provided that any person holding a license not prohibited from employing any number of trackers.

12. Nothing in these rules shall be taken to exempt any person from liability in respect of any offence by injury to the forest or its produce or of any other offence punishable under the Indian Forest Act 1878 (VII of 1878) as amended by the Forest Act 1890 (I of 1890).

13. Nothing in these rules shall be taken to cancel any privileges granted to resident wild tribes except by the express order of the collector or to preclude the grant of special permission by the Divisional Forest officer or Collector to resident villagers on special occasions.

[N.B. Forest in which wild tribes have been given the privilege of hunting will not generally be notified under Rule 3.]

The game birds referred to in Rule (c) are as below and the close season is fixed as follows:-

		Close seasons.
Sand-grouse	<i>Pterocles farciatus</i>	1st April to
	<i>Pterocles exustus</i>	30th September
Pea-fowl	<i>Pavo cristatus</i>	do - do
Jungle fowl		do - do
Shoe-fowl		do - do
Partridge		1st April to
		30th September
Rain-quail		do - do
Bush-quail		do - do
Bustard-quail		do - do
Bustard		do - do
Lik-floricau		do - do
Whistling-teal		1st June to 30th
Cotton-teal		do - do
Cowle-duck		do - do
Spot-bill-duck		do - do

The close season for Hare is 1st April to 30th September.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council

J. W. Pellurilackal
Chief Secretary to Government

Rules under the Indian Forest Act.

Rules for the preservation of game in reserved and protected forests.

No. 5627

Revenue Department

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1902.

Read Government Resolution No. 1339 dated 25-2-1902.

Petition from Mr. Narayana Rao Bhikaji Jogikar, inhabitant of Bhorkal in the Satara Taluk of the Satara District, dated 1st March 1902.

Requesting, in the circumstances stated, that paragraph 2 of the rules regarding the prohibition against snares or traps may be omitted.

Government memorandum No. 3602, dated 27th May 1902.

Letter from the Conservator of Forests N. C. No. 672 dated 28th May 1902.

Memorandum from the Conservator of Forests, S. C. No. 1260 dated 3rd June 1902.

Letter from the Conservator of Forests C. C. No. 753 dated 4th June 1902.

Letter from the Deputy Conservator of Forests in charge Sind circle No. 979 dated 5th June 1902.

Letter from the Commissioner C. D. No. 2422 dated 3rd June 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind No. 1568 dated 6th June 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissioner N. D. No. 5085 dated 7th June 1902.

Letter from the Commissioner S. D. No. 4004 dated 4th August 1902.

Stating with reference to Government memorandum No. 3602 dated 27th May 1902 that they have not received any petitions of objections to the draft rules in question.

2104

Memorandum from the Collector of Sholapur
No: 3607, dated 7th June 1902 - Stating that he
has received no petitions of objections to the draft
rules.

Memorandum from the Commissioner C.D.
No: R-2732, dated 23rd June 1902 - Forwarding
copy of a letter No: 5606 dated the 17th idem,
from the Collector of Poona.

Memorandum from the Commissioner N.D.
No: 8963, dated 3rd October 1902 - Forwarding
a letter No: 8605 dated 3rd idem, from the
Collector of Thana, who states that he has not
received any petitions of objections to the draft
rules; and makes remarks.

Petition from Gopalaji Bhikaji Sawasbi and
others, inhabitants of the village of Paleghar
Taluk Wai, District Satara, dated 3rd October
1902 - Praying, in the circumstances stated
that their village may be excluded from the
operations of the proposed rules.

Letter to the Government of India, Department
of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests) No: 8167
dated 20 November 1902.

Memorandum from the Commissioner C.D.
No: R-33 dated 8th January 1903 Submitting
a letter No: 11593, dated 21st December 1902,
from the Collector of Poona, who states that
no petitions objecting to the rules for the
preservation of game in forests were received.

Letter from the Government of India, Depart-
ment of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests)
No: 7427, dated 6th July 1903.

Resolution - The revised draft rules forwarded
by the Government of India should be published
in the Bombay Government Gazette for general
information.

2. The Governor in Council is pleased to direct, ~~that the license~~ specified in Rule 3, should be in the form appended and should be issued ~~and payment~~ of a fee of Rs 25, and that, if a forest guard or other person accompanies the camp under Rule 10, his salary should be borne by the license holder.

3. Copies of the notification should be forwarded to the Oriental Translator to Government with a request that he will be good enough to translate it into Marathi, Gujarati and Canarese and forward the translations when ready to the Superintendent, Government Central Press, who should supply printed copies of the translations, and of the rules in English to the officers concerned in accordance with their requirements which should be communicated direct to the Superintendent of the Press.

4. The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs should be requested with reference to paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 5754, dated 9th August 1893 to submit for approval the requisite addendum for insertion in the compilation of general rules in force in the Revenue Department.

5. Twenty copies of these rules should be furnished to the Government of India.

P. J. Mead
Under Secretary to
Government.

No: 6360 of 1903.

Dhanwar September 1903.

Copy forwarded for information and guidance to The Assistant Political Agent, Dhanwar
Sd/ H. B. Jambhekar
Head Clerk

Below No: 6360 dated September 1903 from
the Political Agent, Dharwar.

No: 263 of 1903.

Dharwar 23rd September

Forwarded to the Dewan of Savanor, for
information and return.

Sd/ G. Chantata: -

Assistant Political
Agent, Dharwar.

No: 468 of 1903.

Savanor 26. 9. 1903.

Copy kept and original returned with
compliments to the Assistant Political Agent.

Compared by
K. S. Ellikalamani


Dewan of Savanor.

From

The Conservator of Forests S.C.

The Commissioner S.D.

Sir,

It has been brought to my notice that the boundaries between Govt. forest land and foreign territory are in many places not so clearly defined as would seem necessary in the interests of forest protection. I, therefore, have the honour to inquire whether there is any objection to boundary lines being cleared and boundary marks being provided erected by the Forest Dept. provided such lines are marked strictly in accordance with Revenue Survey maps of the frontier villages or whether the matter would have to be referred to Govt. before action can be taken.

2. The existing boundary marks along the frontiers are often mere heaps of stones placed at all

sorts of distances up to a mile or more apart, hidden by the jungle which has sprung up around them; still of course they can be found and there should be no great difficulty in tracing out straight lines between them. Disputes might arise in dealing with a frontier line unless representatives of both sides were associated in the work, especially if encroachments were detected, consequently it may be necessary to refer the question to Govt in order that proper arrangements may be made.

3. The foreign states involved are Mysore, Goa, Bhos, Savantwadi, Kolhapur, Haveli and other minor states.

I have few

Sd/ J. D. Fry

Conservator of Forests S.C.

NO 4395 of 25 Dec 1911

Copy forwarded to the collector of Dharmas for favour of any remarks he may have to make.

Sd. R. M. Kennedy
H. Commr. S.D.

No 8 Dg 18th January '02.

Copy forwarded to the 1st Assistant
Collector, Dharmat, for favour of opinion
and report at an early date. 107

Sd: C. C. Bop.

M. Collector of Dharmat.

No 2032

Camp Unkal

18 January 1902

Copy forwarded to the Divan
of Savner for early report

[Signature]

First Assistant Collector

Ass.

18-1-02

[Signature]
3.9.02

No

18-1-02

~~Forwarded to the Chief Constable
& Range Forest Officer for favour
of early report~~

~~Please return~~

~~*[Signature]*
Divan~~

a reply has been made to the messenger
whose report might be awaited *[Signature]*

18-1-02 110

To,

Messrs C. & A. P. A.
Dharwar

4-2-02

Sir,

With reference to your memo
no 3032 dated 15 Ill. I
by state that there is no
objection to boundary lines
between the Mulkeri jungle
& forest land being
cleared & boundary marks
being erected by the forest
Department

2. At present there are
between the two jungles
stone or earthen boundary marks

of the size mentioned in the
12 ft long x 3 ft broad } margin at
& 2 1/2 ft high. } a distance
ranging between
1/15 & 1/3 of a mile. The state measurer

was on personal inspection
reports that the existing marks
are in repair. ^{Some of these are} ~~There~~ however
are hidden by the jungle; & none
of them can be regarded as
permanent marks. The
proposal ~~of the Commission~~ to
clearly ~~define~~ demarcate
the boundaries ^{thereby} is a desirable one.

3 ~~I have~~ ^{the following} ~~proposed~~ ~~When the~~
F. D. undertakes the work,
they should be requested to give
an intimation to the Divan
in order that the State measures
may be directed to ~~conform~~
~~to the requirements of the~~
~~proposed plan~~
~~and the~~
^{to watch the interests of the State &}
divan take a note of the
demarcation on the village map.
I have &
R. D. for Divan

Urgent

No 824 of 1901

27 Decr 1901 V 9

sale of 150,000

The Asstt Pol: Agent
Dharwar

Sir, I have the honor to request
the favour of orders in this
office No 120 dated 4 Novr 1901
requesting for confirmation the
sale of 10,000 bamboos in the
Mulheri forest of this State.

The sale has been made subject
to the conditions that (1) the
cuttings shall be made between
1 Decr 1901 & 30 April 1902 & (2) half
the amount of the price shall be
paid in advance & the other
half on 10 Feb: 1902, but as no
orders have yet been received ^{either} the
period ^{of cutting} will have to be varied
from January to May 1902 on
a smaller no of bamboos may be
~~expected~~ to be removed this season.

At any rate delay in the issue
~~receipt~~ of orders is likely to
affect the expected revenue
& hence this refce. I have
N.D. P. S.
Dharwar

No. 2410 of 1897-98 WD

Sir,

W. J. Betham, Esquire
Deputy Conservator of
Forests C.

2
to,

The Commissioner S.D.

Belgaum 15 July 1997

2 more of pass Sir,

In forwarding for perusal
the accompanying passes No.
258 and 264 dated the 6th inst,
covering the transit of forest
produce from the Honay Naka
which is in the Sangli State,
I have the honor to point
out that the passes thus
issued do not fulfil the conditions
laid down in the Rules passed
by Govt under section 41 of Forest
Act, in as much as under rules
5 and 6 any forest produce im-
ported into British India should
be supported by a foreign pass
and in the case of timber
of large scantling, by a foreign

property mark in forms which have been provisionally registered in the office of the Conservator of Forests of the Circle" into which it is sought to import such forest produce and such foreign pass must bear the signature of some officer or other person, whose name or official designation has been duly registered in the said office as an officer or person duly authorized to sign such passes."

The omission to comply with the above rules leaves Forest officers no other alternative than to confiscate such property, thus causing much inconvenience to the public.

2 It is not only the Sanyal State that fails to observe our pass Rules but all the other States, including Mysore and Janjira for the export forest

produce beyond their jurisdiction without observing the rules in question.

3. It would therefore ask that you will kindly take such measures as will lead to a proper observance of the rules in question by all the States referred to above.

I have rec
sd/ W. G. Betham
Dy. Conservator of
F. S. C.

No. 2748 of 1893

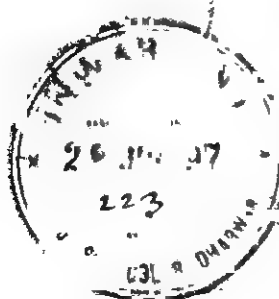
Belgaum ~~27~~ July 1893
21/7

Copy forwarded with
compliments to the Political
Agent, Dharwar with a request
that the necessary measures
may be taken with a view
to the proper observance of
the Rules referred to by the
Deputy Conservator of Forests

No. 6653 Tharwar
28th Feb - 1997

Copy forwarded to
the Assistant Political
Agent for information and
for communication to the
Divan.

Manner



Political Agent

No 178 of 1897

filed

Forwarded to R.B. Divan of Savanur
for information to him, after receiving a copy
can also be taken that the state
officers are acquainted with, to observe
the Fort rules in force in the Presidency

25-1-97

Reede
1-8-97.

No 1 of 1897/98.

Savanur 1st August 1897

Returned with compliments to the Assistant Poli-
tical Agent Savanur by taking a copy of this

Divan of Savanur.

Below concerning ~~with~~ ~~reference~~
no 592 dated 13 July 1901 from
the Assistant Political Agent.

Forest

No 625 of 1901

15 Sept 1901

Forwarded with comple-
ments to the Manager of Bankapur
for favour of opinion after con-
sultation with the Range Forest
officer of his Taluka.

2 a reply was made to
the Range F. officer on the subject
but no reply has been received
from him. I shall therefore
be obliged if the Manager ^{will} ~~could~~
kindly furnish information on the follow-
ing points:

~~Whether~~ the Forest passes are issued
for the transport of timber ~~from~~
~~from~~ (which term it is presumed
includes fuel & firewood) in
~~the~~ Forest ~~for~~ for ~~occupied~~
& in land in a neighbouring
village from such village to any
other village, I if so, what officer has

~~and whether~~ to issue such papers & whether
such papers are issued in payment
of any fees or without fee?

(11) Whether such papers are
issued for the transport of
timber ~~or~~ including
fuel & firewood in forests
occupied ~~in~~ in an land
in a forest village, from
such village to another
village & if so by what office
such papers are issued &

Whether such papers are issued
~~in~~ in payment of fees or without
fee.

Note - The terms forests occupied &
in lands used above ~~not~~
refer to such lands ^{as} have ^{not been} constituted
forests.

3 It is presumed that ~~that~~
~~as the~~ the occupants & holders ^{of} occupied land
of land have authority to cut such kinds
of trees in timberlands as have not been reserved

by fees. Are the occupants
& holders required to obtain
papers for the transport of
such ~~wood~~ trees, when cut,
from their village to ^(whether foreign or not)
any other village. By what
authority are papers issued & whether
they are issued in payment
of fees or without fees in
respect of such trees

4 The favor of an early
reply will oblige

W D Smith
Director

No. 4295 of 1901/02.

13

From

Tramroze R. Joshi, Esquire,
Superintendent,
Government Central Press,
Bombay.

To

The Duan of
Davanu.

Government Central Press,
Bombay, 22nd November 1901.

Sir,

With reference to your
letter No. 746 dated 9th instant, I have
the honor to return the sample pages
of the Forest Pass books therewith received,
and to inform you that the pass books,
therein asked for, were forwarded to you
on the 16th instant, by book post.

I have the honor to be.

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Tramroze R. Joshi

Superintendent
Government Central Press.

U. R. Joshi
25-11-01
D. S. Joshi

14 914

414451

(120)

पासून To

पर्यंत.

Road रस्ता 

ਸੁ. ਗੁਰੂ

ಶಿವ. ಕವಿ. ಅನಿ
ಕವಿ. ಕವಿ. ಅನಿ
ಕವಿ. ಕವಿ. ಅನಿ

Camp सुकाम ६ ४५-५४ ४०००-४०

Date तारी : 21-11-1900

Pass to be returned to

(Signature.)

ज्यास पास परत द्यावयाचा त्याचें नांव

(सही).

Good Pass

to be returned please.

Take care
Rue for the old,

Wm. (1844)

1169
1900

115 (120)

Forest Pass. No. 93

From पासून To.

Road रस्ता

पर्यंत.

Name of Holder. पास घेणाराचे नांव.	Description of Produce. माळाचे वर्णन.	Quantity संख्या.	Value. किंमत.	Time allowed. मुदत.
...
...
...

Camp मुकाम
Date तारीख
Pass to be returned to
पास परत आणण्याचा ठाव

(Signature.)
सही.

ମନୁ, ଶରୀର ମନୁ -

ମନୁ

ମନୁ

ମନୁ ମନୁ ମନୁ
ମନୁ ମନୁ
ମନୁ ମନୁ

ମନୁ

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय
No. 4020

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय
POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1886.

117

To

Sir,

I am directed to request that you will be so good as to report what is the practice in the States under your charge with regard to grazing fees on State lands, and to what extent free grazing is allowed.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

W. WEDDERBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

No 2342 of 1886

Wharfedale 22^d July 86

Forwarded to the Bureau
of Education for information

Kingdon
Local Council
Col. Agents

From

Forest Pass. No.
पास नं. To

106700

Road रस्ता

DIVISIONAL (120)
पर्यटन

Name of Holder.
पास धेणाराचे नांव.

Description of Produce.
मालाचे वर्णन.

Quantity.
संख्या.

Value.
किंमत.

Time allowed.
मुदत.






11/9

Camp मुकाम

Date-तारीख

Pass to be returned to

पास परत घ्यावयाचा आहे नांव

 (Signature.)
(सही)

148 of 1896

118

Camp Savanur

Dated 28th August 1896

From

The Dewan should

report how many

and Kashew nuttree are in

Pulkeri jungle and so on.

J. Andam

Recd
1/8/96.

Received from the Dewan
the report of the
Pulkeri jungle and so on.

W. J. Andam

$$\begin{array}{r} 0168 \\ \underline{28} \end{array} 80$$

80

119.

The Durian std report has many mango trees, as in
 milkmaid jungle : + whether their produce is sold or
 not

26.896

$$\begin{array}{r} 5.22.02 \\ 90 \\ \underline{1926} \end{array}$$

and

20
 222.

statement of 5 years was read
 and Siva is asked to

Below no: $\frac{703}{29-1-98}$ from the Political Agent.

forwarding no: $\frac{3788}{29-1-98}$ of the seasonal forest-

Misell

officer R. D. Kamara, requesting publicity of sale
notice of timber at Halgal depot: ~~on 21st Feb 1898~~

No: 21 of 1898

4th February January 1898.

Respectfully returned to the collector
and Political Agent.

2 Due publicity has been given to the
accompanying notice.

G.C.


Deivan of Saram.

No... 375 of 1903.

Naregal, 27 November 1903.

Forwarded.
Memorandum:-

The accompanying Kanarese and Marathi copies of Notification No. 5627 dated the 18th August last, are forwarded, to the Dewan of Savanoor, for publication.

This has reference to his No. 468 dated the 26th September 1903.

Shankar

Assistant political Agent.

Dharwar.

27/11/03
H.C.

In no 704.

No 598 of 1903. ^{Savannah.}
348 Decr 1903.

4 Kennerly & Co. merchants

The accompanying copies
of notepaper ^{are} forwarded to the
Range Forest office for information
& publication

of Rth
3/12

1/2 p. 12

2. 1.

1/2 1/2

1/2 1/2

2/12

Below A. P. Agent's No 758 dated 26-9-1900 below P. M. Agent's No 688 dated 22-5-1900
Below Divisional Forest Officer N. D. Kharas's letter No 1329 of

1900 dated 15-7-1900 asking to give them as wide a publicity in the Saurashtra state the Lake notice of timber at
the Mahiyat depot.

~~124~~

No 449 of 1900.

2nd October 1900.

Returned with compliments to The A. P. Agent Saurashtra.

2. The U. S. respectfully begs to state that the notice was duly published in the big villages of this state.

रेविन्यू डिपार्टमेंट.

मुंबई जंजिरे मुंबई, तारीख १८ माहे आगस्ट सन १९०३.

नंबर ६६२७.—सन १८७८ चा हिंदुस्थानचा जंगलाचा आक्ट (सन १८७८ चा ७ वा), ह्याचे कलम २९, रकम (अ), कलम ३१, रकम (जे), व कलम ७२, रकम (ड), ह्यांवरून दिलेले अधिकार चालवून व मुंबई सरकारी गझेट, भाग १, ह्याच्या ७९१ व्या प्रस्तावर प्रसिद्ध केलेला सरकारचा जाहिरनामा नंबर ६२९४, तारीख २९ माहे जुलै सन १८९४ हा (सिंधप्रांत खेरीज कळन इतर ठिकाणी) रद्द करून आलीजा गव्हर्नर इन् कौन्सिल यांनी; गव्हर्नर जनरल इन् कौन्सिल यांच्या आगाऊ मंजुरीनिशी, सिंध शिवायकरून बाकीच्या मुंबई इलाख्यांतील राखलेल्या व संरक्षण केलेल्या जंगलांमध्ये, शिकार करणे, गोळीने किंवा छऱ्यांनी पारध करणे, पाणी विषारी करणे व सांपळे किंवा फांस लावून ठेवणे, या गोष्टींचे नियमन करण्यासाठी खालील कानू केले आहेत:—

१. सगळ्या राखलेल्या व संरक्षण केलेल्या जंगलांमध्ये खालील कृत्ये करण्याची सक्त मनाई आहे—

- (अ) मासे मारण्याच्या किंवा धरण्याच्या कारणासाठी नद्यांचे किंवा इतर जलसंचयांचे पाणी विषारी करणे किंवा त्यांत डायनामिट उडविणे;
- (ब) स्प्रिंग बंदुकी लावणे;
- (क) बाघ, चित्ता, लांडगा, तरस, जंगली कुत्रा, डुकर किंवा अस्वल शिवायकरून इतर मोठी जनावरे पाण्यावर किंवा मिठाचा थर असलेल्या जमीनीवर धरणे, जखमी करणे किंवा ठार मारणे;
- (ड) हरणे, काळवीट किंवा गवे ह्यांच्या माद्या जखमी करणे किंवा ठार मारणे;
- (इ) परिशिष्टांत ठरविलेल्या बंद मोसमेत कोणतेही शिकारीचे पक्षी किंवा संसे जखमी करणे किंवा ठार मारणे.

२. डिब्रिजनल फारेस्ट आफिसराच्या लेखी परवानगीवांचून, कोणत्याही राखलेल्या किंवा संरक्षण केलेल्या जंगलांत सांपळे किंवा फांस लावून ठेवण्याची मनाई आहे.

३. (अ) ज्या कोणत्याही राखलेल्या किंवा संरक्षण केलेल्या जंगलास किंवा राखलेल्या किंवा संरक्षण केलेल्या जंगलांच्या भागास स्थानिक सरकाराकडून, जंगलाची बरोबर जतन करण्याच्या किंवा दुर्मिळ होत चाललेल्या जनावरांचे रक्षण करण्याच्या कारणासाठी किंवा ह्या दोन्ही कारणांसाठी, ही व ह्यापुढील कानू, मुंबई सरकारी गझेटांत जाहिरनामा प्रसिद्ध करून, लागू करण्यांत येतील त्या जंगलांत किंवा जंगलाच्या भागांत, लैसेन्स असल्याशिवाय, शिकार करण्याची व गोळीने किंवा छऱ्यांनी पारध करण्याची मनाई आहे. हा लैसेन्स कान्सर्व्हेटर आफू फारेस्टकडून मिळेल.

(ब) ह्या कानूची रकम (अ) हीअन्वये दिलेल्या दरेक लैसेन्सावरून त्याच्या धारण करणाराला फक्त शिकार करण्याची व गोळीने किंवा छऱ्यांनी पारध करण्याची परवानगी मिळेल, व तो लैसेन्स, ह्या इलाख्यांतील ज्या कोणत्याही संरक्षण केलेल्या किंवा राखलेल्या जंगलास ह्या कानू रकम (अ) अन्वये लागू करण्यांत आलेल्या असतील त्या जंगलांत, तो दिल्याच्या तारखेपासून एक वर्षपर्यंत व्यवहारोपयोगी असेल; मात्र, लैसेन्सवाला ज्या फारेस्ट डिब्रिजनमध्ये राहत नसेल किंवा कोणतीही हुकुमत चालवीत नसेल त्या डिब्रिजनमध्ये त्या लैसेन्साचा अमल होण्याच्या आधी त्यावर डिब्रिजनल फारेस्ट आफिसरची मखलासी झाली पाहिजे.

(क) अशा कोणत्याही लैसेन्सावरून त्याच्या धारण करणाराला, कान्सर्व्हेटर आफू फारेस्ट्स याने दरेक फारेस्ट डिब्रिजनसाठी तयार करावयाच्या यादीप्रमाणे त्या लैसेन्सांत दाखल करावयाच्या जना-

वरांच्या दरेक जातीपैकीं दोनपेक्षां जास्त नरांची शिकार करण्याचा किंवा गोळीनें किंवा छऱ्यांनीं पारध करण्याचा अधिकार प्राप्त होणार नाही.

४. विशेष कारणांशिवाय. (ही कारणें लिहून दिलीं पाहिजेत) लैसेन्स देण्याचें नाकारतां कामा नये.

५. जखमी झालेल्या प्राण्यांचा, लैसेन्स ज्या डिव्हिजनकरितां दिलेला असेल त्या डिव्हिजनला लागून असलेल्या डिव्हिजनच्या जंगलांत किंवा कानू ८ अन्वये बंद केलेल्या जंगलांत पाठलाग करण्याचा अखत्यार आहे.

६. ह्या कानूअन्वये दिलेला लैसेन्स दुसऱ्यास तबदील करून देतां येणार नाही.

७. ज्या कोणत्याही मनुष्यास ह्या कानूअन्वये लैसेन्स दिलेला असून जो ह्या कानू लागू असलेल्या कोणत्याही जंगलामध्ये शिकार करतांना, गोळीनें किंवा छऱ्यांनीं पारध करतांना, किंवा सांपळे किंवा फांस लावून ठेवतांना आढळून येईल, त्यानें, कोणत्याही जंगलाच्या, पोलीसच्या किंवा मुलकी अमलदारांनै तो लैसेन्स मागितला असतां, तो हजर केला पाहिजे.

८. कान्सर्व्हेंटरास, डिव्हिजनल फारेस्ट आफिसराच्या व कलेक्टराच्या शिफारशीवरून, अमुक जंगल किंवा जमलाचा भाग कांहीं वर्षांच्या मुदतीपर्यंत किंवा दरसाल विवक्षित मोसमांत अगदीं बंद आहे असें ठरविण्याचा अखत्यार आहे. त्याचप्रमाणें त्याला, कोणत्याही विवक्षित जातीच्या प्राण्यांच्या रक्षणासाठीं, जंगलाच्या कोणत्याही विवक्षित प्रदेशांत त्या जातीच्या प्राण्यांस धरण्याची, जखमी करण्याची किंवा ठार मारण्याची मनाई करण्याचा अखत्यार आहे. परंतु असा कोणताही हुकुम कमिशनराकडून तपासला जाण्यास पात्र असेल. अशा जंगलांमध्ये, ह्या कानूअन्वये दिलेले लैसेन्स कायदेशीर होणार नाहीत किंवा ते फेरफारानें कायदेशीर होतील: मात्र, ज्या गव्हेटेड अमलदारांची हुकुमत अशा जंगलांत चालत असेल त्यांना, किंवा डुकरें, वाघ व इतर भयंकर किंवा नाशकारक जनावरें ठार मारण्याची विशेष परवानगी ज्या लैसेन्सांवर डिव्हिजनल फारेस्ट आफिसरानें लिहून दिलेली असेल ते लैसेन्स धारण करणाऱ्या मनुष्यांना अशा जंगलांत डुकरें, वाघ व इतर भयंकर किंवा नाशकारक जनावरें ठार मारतां येतील. अशी विशेष परवानगी, कोणत्याही बाबतींत, एका महिन्याहून जास्त मुदतीची देतां कामा नये.

९. ज्या कोणत्याही मनुष्यास कानू २ अन्वये परवानगी किंवा कानू ३ अन्वये लैसेन्स दिलेला असेल, त्याकडून सन १८९० चा जंगलाचा आकट (सन १८९० चा १ वा) यावरून सुधारलेला सन १८७८ चा हिंदुस्थानचा जंगलाचा आकट (सन १८७८ चा ७ वा) ह्याच्या किंवा त्याअन्वये केलेल्या कोणत्याही कानूच्या कोणत्याही ठरावाचा भंग झाल्यास, तो, प्रसंगाप्रमाणें, ती परवानगी किंवा लैसेन्स डिव्हिजनल फारेस्ट आफिसराकडून रद्द केला जाण्याच्या शिक्षेस पात्र होईल; व ही शिक्षा, सन १८७८ चा हिंदुस्थानचा जंगलाचा आकट (सन १८७८ चा ७ वा) ह्याअन्वये किंवा इतर प्रकारें तो ज्या शिक्षेस पात्र असेल त्याशिवाय आणखी होईल. डिव्हिजनल फारेस्ट आफिसराच्या परवानगी किंवा लैसेन्स रद्द केल्याच्या हुकुमावर अपील कलेक्टराकडे चालेल व तें अपील कलेक्टरानें नामंजूर केल्यास दुसरें अपील कमिशनरकडे चालेल व कमिशनरनें दिलेला निकाल अखेरचा असेल.

१०. ज्या कोणत्याही बाबतींत तसें कारणें डिव्हिजनल फारेस्ट आफिसरास किंवा कान्सर्व्हेंटरास योग्य वाटेल त्या बाबतींत त्याला, जंगलांत शिकार करणाऱ्या किंवा गोळीनें किंवा छऱ्यांनीं पारध करणाऱ्या कोणत्याही लैसेन्स धारण करणाऱ्या मनुष्याच्या स्वारीतील मणसडून जंगलसंबंधी कानूचा भंग होऊं नये ह्मणून त्या स्वारीबरोबर एकादा फारेस्ट गार्ड किंवा इतर मनुष्य देण्याविषयी हुकूम करण्याचा अखत्यार आहे.

११. ह्या कानूंत उपयोग केलेल्या "शिकार करणें" ह्या संज्ञेत, जंगली जनावरांच्या बैठकीच्या जागा शोधून काढण्यासाठीं माग काढणें याचा समावेश होतो: मात्र, लैसेन्स धारण करणाऱ्या कोणत्याही मनुष्यास कितीही माग काढणारे लावण्याची मनाई नाही.

१२. ह्या कानूतील कोणत्याही ठरावावरून, जंगलास किंवा जंगलाच्या उत्पन्नास नुकसान करणाऱ्या कोणत्याही अपराधाबद्दलच्या, किंवा सन १८९० चा जंगलाचा आक्ट (सन १८९० चा ९ वा) यावरून सुधारलेला सन १८७८ चा हिंदुस्थानचा जंगलाचा आक्ट (सन १८७८ चा ७ वा) याअन्वये शिक्षा होण्याजोग्या इतर कोणत्याही अपराधाबद्दलच्या पात्रतेतून कोणताही मनुष्य मुक्त होतो असे समजू नये.

१३. ह्या कानूतील कोणत्याही ठरावावरून, जंगलांत राहणाऱ्या जंगली लोकांस दिलेल्या कोणत्याही सवलतीस, कलेक्टरने स्पष्ट हुकुम काढल्याशिवाय, बाध येतो असे किंवा जंगलांत जिक राहणाऱ्या गांवकऱ्यांस विशेष प्रसंगी विशेष परवानगी देण्यास डिव्हिजनल फारेस्ट आफिसरास किंवा कलेक्टरास मनाई होते असे समजू नये.

[टीप — ज्या जंगलामध्ये जंगली लोकांस शिकार करण्याची सवलत दिलेली आहे त्याच्या संबंधाने कानू ३ अन्वये सामान्यपणे जाहिरनामा काढण्यांत येणार नाही.]

परिशिष्ट.

कानू १ (इ) ह्यांत उल्लेख केलेले शिकारीचे पक्षी पुढे लिहिल्याप्रमाणे असून बंदीचा मोसम खालीलप्रमाणे आहे :—

पक्ष्यांचीं नांवे.

बंदीचा मोसम.

पाकुडी...	...	...	...	...	...	१ एप्रिलपासून ३० सप्टेंबरपर्यंत.
मोर व लांडोर	...	...	...	...	...	किता किता.
रान कोंबडा	...	...	...	...	...	किता किता.
कोकदर	...	...	...	...	...	किता किता.
तितर	...	...	...	...	...	किता किता.
लाडुरी	...	...	...	...	...	किता किता.
गाजी	...	...	...	...	...	किता किता.
हुंब किंवा माळढोक	...	...	...	...	...	किता किता.
तनमोर	...	...	...	...	...	किता किता.
बदक	...	...	...	...	...	१ जून पासून ३० सप्टेंबर पर्यंत.

सशांच्या संबंधाने बंदीचा मोसम झटला ह्मणजे तारीख १ माहे एप्रिलपासून तारीख ३० माहे सप्टेंबर पर्यंत होय.

आलीजा नेक नामदार गव्हर्नर इन कौन्सिल यांच्या हुकुमावरून,

जे. डब्ल्यू. पी. म्यूर-म्याकेंझी,

चाफ सेक्रेटरी निसबत सरकार.

(True translation)

S. G. JAYAKAR,

Ag. Oriental Translator to Government.

ರವಿನ್ಮೂ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್.

ಮುಕ್ತಾಯ ಜಂಟಿ ಮುಂಬಯಿ,
ತಾರೀಖು ೧೮ನೇ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ೧೯೩೩, ಸನ್ ೧೯೩೩ನೇ ಇಸವಿ.

ನಂಬರು ೫೬-೨೭.-ಸನ್ ೧೯೩೩ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ಹಿಂದುಸ್ಥಾನದ ಜಂಗಲಿನ ಅಕ್ಕು (ಸನ್ ೧೯೩೩ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ೭ನೇದು) ಇದರ ಕಲಮು ೨೫, ರಕಮು (ಅಯ್), ಕಲಮು ೩೧, ರಕಮು (ಜೆ), ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಮು ೭೫, ರಕಮು (ಡೆ), ಇವುಗಳ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಡಿಸಿ ಮತ್ತು ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಗಝೆಟ್, ಪಾರ್ಟ್ ೧, ಇದರ ೭೫೧ನೇ ಪುಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಜಾರ್ಜಿಸ್‌ನಾಂವು ನಂಬರು ೬-೨೫೪, ಫಾರ್ಮು ೨೫ ಮಾರ್ಚ್ ಜುಲಾಯಿ ಸನ್ ೧೯೩೩ ಇದನ್ನು (ಸಿಂಧ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊರತು ಪಡಿಸಿ) ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡಿ ಅಲಿಜಾ ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಇನ್‌ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ವರು ಗವರ್ನರ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಇನ್‌ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್‌ರವರ ಮಂಜೂರಿಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾಗಿ ಪಡೆದು ಕೊಂಡು, ಸಿಂಧವನ್ನು ಹೊರತು ಪಡಿಸಿ ಉಳಿದ ಮುಂಬಯಿ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೊಳಗಿನ ಕಾದಿಟ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಶಿಕಾರ ಮಾಡೋಣ, ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿ ಸೋಣ, ನಿರೋಧನೆ ವಿಫಲ ಹಾಕೋಣ, ಮತ್ತು ಬಲೆ ಯಾ ಉಲ್ಕಾ ಹಚ್ಚಿಡೋಣ, ಇವುಗಳ ನಿಯಮನ ಮಾಡುವುದರ ದೇವಿಯಿಂದ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ:-

೧. ಯಾವತ್ತು ಕಾದಿಟ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಕ್ಷತ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಕ್ತ ಮನೆಯು ಆದೆ.

- (ಅ) ಖೋನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವ ಅಥವಾ ಹಿಡಿಯುವ ಕಾರಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನದಿಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ಯಾ ಬೇರೆ ಜಲನಂಚಯಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ನಿರೋಧನೆ ವಿಫಲ ಹಾಕೋಣ ಯಾ ಅದರೊಳಗೆ ಡಾಯನಾವೊಟೆ ಹಾರಿಸೋಣ ;
- (ಬ) ಸ್ತ್ರೀಯರ ಶುಭಾಶಿಗಳನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚಿಡೋಣ ;
- (ಕ) ಹುಲಿ, ಚಿರತೆ, ಕೋಳ, ಕಿರು, ಜಂಗಲಿ ನಾಯಿ, ಹಂದಿ ಯಾ ಕರಡಿ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊರತು ಪಡಿಸಿ ಬೇರೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಜನಾವುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರೋಧನೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಥವಾ ಉಪ್ಪಿನ ಥೆಪ್ಪೆ ಇದ್ದ ಜಮೀನಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಿಡಿಯೋಣ, ಜುಮ್ಮು ಮಾಡೋಣ ಯಾ ಕೊಲ್ಲೋಣ ;
- (ಡ) ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಬಿಗರೆ, ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಜಿಂಕೆ ಯಾ ಕಾಡೆಮ್ಮೆ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಜುಮ್ಮು ಮಾಡೋಣ ಯಾ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲೋಣ ;
- (ಇ) ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತರಾಯಿಸಿದ ಬಂದಿಯ ಹಂಗಾಮಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವವಾದರೂ ಶಿಕಾರಿ ಯ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಮಲಗಳಿಗೆ ಜುಮ್ಮು ಮಾಡೋಣ ಯಾ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲೋಣ.

೨. ಡಿವಿಜನಲ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫೀಸರನ ಲೈಫ್ಟೈ ಪರವಾನಗಿಯ ಹೊರತು ಯಾವವಾದರೂ ಕಾದಿಟ್ಟ ಯಾ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಬಲೆ ಯಾ ಉಲ್ಕಾ ಹಚ್ಚಿಡುವ ಮನೆಯು ಆದೆ.

೩. (ಅ) ಯಾವ ಕಾದಿಟ್ಟ ಯಾ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾದಿಟ್ಟ ಯಾ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳ ಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ, ಸ್ಥಾನಿಕ ಸರಕಾರದವರಿಂದ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳನ್ನು

ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಜಶನೆ ಮಾಡುವದೇನೆಯಿಂದ ಯಾ ದುರ್ಮಿಗಳ ಆಗ ಹತ್ತಿದ ಜನಾವರಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವದರದೇನೆಯಿಂದ ಯಾ ಇಂ ಎರಡು ಕಾರಣಗಳ ದೇನೆಯಿಂದ, ಇಂ -ಕಾನೂನು ಮತ್ತು ಇಂ ಮುಂದಿನ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೊಂಬಯಿ ಸರಕಾರ ಗೆಂಟುಟನೊಳಗೆ ಜೊಂಪೊನಾಮೆ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಮಾಡಿ ಲಾಗೂ ಮಾಡುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಾವು ಆ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಯಾ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳ ಹಾಗೆಗಳೊಳಗೆ, ಲೆನೈನ್ನು ಇದರ ಹೊರ್ತು ಶಿಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಯಾ ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸುವ ಮನಾಯಿ ಆದೆ. ಇಂ ಲೈನೆನ್ನು ಕಾನನ್ವರ್ಯಟರ ಆಫ್ ಫಾರೆನ್ವೈನ ಕಡಿಂದ ಶಿಗುವದು.

(ಬ) ಇಂ ಕಾನೂನಿನ ರಕಮು (ಅ) ಇದರನ್ವಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರತಿಬಂದು ಲೈನೆನ್ನಿನ ಮೈಲಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಧಾರಣ ಮಾಡುವವನಿಗೆ ಫಕ್ತ ಶಿಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಮತ್ತು ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸುವ ಪರವಾನಗಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಿಸು; ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಲೈನೆನ್ನು ಇಂ ಇಲಾಖೆಯೊಳಗಿನ ಯಾವ ಕಾದಿಟ್ಟು ಯಾ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ಜಂಗಲಿಗೆ ಇಂ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ರಕಮು (ಆ) ಇದರನ್ವಯ ಲಾಗೂ ಮಾಡುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾವು ಆ ಜಂಗಲಿನೊಳಗೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಾರ್ಯವಿಂದ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ: ತನಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇದ್ದಿರಲು: ಮಾತ್ರ ಲೈನೆನ್ನದಾರನು ಯಾವ ಫೋರೆನ್ಸಿ ಡಿವಿಜನದೊಳಗೆ ಇರಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ಯಾ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಹುಕುಮತ್ತು ನೆಡಿಸಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಡಿವಿಜನದೊಳಗೆ ಆ ಲೈನೆನ್ನಿನ ಅಮಲಾಗುವ ಪೂರ್ವದಲಿ ಅದರ ಮೈಲಿ ಡಿವಿಜನಲ ಫಾರೆನ್ಸಿ-ಆಫಿಸರನ ಮುಲಸಿ ಆಗಿರಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬೈಕು.

(ಕ) ಇಂಥ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಲೈನೆನ್ನಿನ ಮೈಲಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಧಾರಣ ಮಾಡುವವನಿಗೆ, ಕಾನನ್ವರ್ಯಟರ ಆಫ್ ಫಾರೆನ್ವೈನು ಪ್ರತಿ ಒಂದು ಫಾರೆನ್ಸಿ ಡಿವಿಜನದ ದೇನೆಯಿಂದ ತಯಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಯಾದಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆ ಲೈನೆನ್ನಿನೊಳಗೆ ದಾಖಲು ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡುವ ಜನಾವರಗಳ ಪ್ರತಿ ಒಂದು ಜಿಂಟಿ ಮತ್ತು ಎರಡು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗುಂಡು ಜನಾವರಗಳ ಶಿಕಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಯಾ ಅಪುಗಳ ಮೈಲಿ ಗುಂಡುಹಾರಿಸುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

೪. ವಿಶೇಷ ಕಾರಣಗಳ ಹೊರ್ತು (ಇಂ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದು ಕೊಡಬೈಕು) ಲೈನೆನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಕಾರಿಸಬಾರದು.

೫. ಜುಮ್ಮು ಮಾಡಿದ ಶಿಕಾರಿಯ ಜನಾವರಗಳನ್ನು, ಲೈನೆನ್ನು ಯಾವ ಡಿವಿಜನದ ದೇನೆಯಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಇದ್ದಿರಲು ಆ ಡಿವಿಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತಿ ಇದ್ದ ಡಿವಿಜನದ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಲೆನೈ ಕಾನೂನಿನನ್ವಯ ಬಂದ ಮಾಡಿದ ಜಂಗಲಿನೊಳಗೆ ಬೆನ್ನತ್ತ ಬಹುದು.

೬. ಇಂ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ವಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಲೈನೆನ್ನು ಎರಡನೆಯದೊಳಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

೭. ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಇಂ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ವಯ ಲೈನೆನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಅವನು, ಯಾವ ಜಂಗಲಿಗೆ ಇಂ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳು ಲಾಗೂ ಇದ್ದಾವು ಆ ಜಂಗಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ್ಗೆ, ಗುಂಡು ಹಾರಿಸುವಾಗ್ಗೆಯಾ ಬಲೆ ಅಥವಾ ಉರ್ಲು ಹಚ್ಚಿದುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಶಿಕ್ಕಾನು, ಅಗ್ಗೆ ಅವನು ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ಜಂಗಲಿನ, ಮೊಲ್ತಿಸಿನ ಯಾ ಮುಲಕಿ ಅಮಲದಾರನು ಆ ಲೈನೆನ್ನು ಬೈದಿದರೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾಜರ ಮಾಡಬೈಕು.

೮. ಕಾನನ್ವರ್ಯಟರನು, ಡಿವಿಜನಲ್ ಫಾರೆನ್ಸಿ ಆಫಿಸರನ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲೆಕ್ಟರನ ಶಿಫಾರಸಿಯ ಮೈಲಿಂದ ಅಮುಕ ಜಂಗಲು ಯಾ ಜಂಗಲಿನ ಹಾಗವು ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಮುದ್ದುತಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ದರಸಾಲ ವಿವಕ್ಷಿತ ಹಂಗಾಮಿನಲ್ಲ ಆಗದಿ ಬಂದ ಇರುವದೆಂದು ತರಾಯಿಸ ಬಹುದು. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಅವನಿಗೆ, ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ವಿವಕ್ಷಿತ ಜಾತಿಯ ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸಿಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆದಗೊಳಿಸ್ಕರ, ಜಂಗ

ಲಿನ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ವಿವಕ್ಷಿತ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೆ, ಜ್ಞಮು ಮಾಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾ ಕೊಲ್ಲುವದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧ ಮಾಡುವ ಅಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವದೆ. ಪರಂಶು ಇಂಥ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಹುಕುಮು ಕಮಿಶನನ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಕಪಾಸಿಸಲ್ಪಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರವಿದ್ದಿರಲು. ಇಂಥ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಈ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳನ್ವಯ ಕೊಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳು ಕಾಯದೇಶೀರ ಆಗಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ ಯಾ ಅವು ಭೇರಭಾರನಿಂದ ಕಾಯದೇಶೀರಾದಾವು. ಮಾತ್ರ, ಯಾವ ಗುರುತಿದ ಅಮಲದಾರರ ಹುಕುಮುತ್ತು ಇಂಥ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ನಡಿಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಿರಲು ಅವರು ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಶರಾ ಬರೆದುಹಂದಿ, ಹುಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಪ್ರಯಂಕರ ಯಾ ನಾಶಕಾರಕ ಜನಾವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪರವಾನಗಿಯನ್ನು ದಿವ್ವಿಜನಲ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫಿಸರನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾನು. ಆ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುಗಳನ್ನು ಧಾರಣಿ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಇಂಥ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಹಂದಿ, ಹುಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಪ್ರಯಂಕರ ಯಾ ನಾಶಕಾರಕ ಜನಾವರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲ ಬಹುದು. ಇಂಥ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪರವಾನಗಿಯನ್ನು, ಯಾವದ ಬಾಬಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಂದು ಕಿಂಗ್‌ಡಮ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮುದ್ದೆ ಕಿನ ವರೆಗೆ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು.

೯. ಯಾವ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಕಾನೂನು ೨ ಇದರನ್ವಯ ಪರವಾನಗಿಯು ಯಾ ಕಾನೂನು ೩ ರನ್ವಯ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಿರಲು, ಅವನ ಕಡಿಂದ ಸನ್ ೧೮೯೦ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ಜಂಗಲಿನ ಆಕ್ಟ್ (ಸನ್ ೧೮೯೦ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ೫ನೇದು) ಇದರಿಂದ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸನ್ ೧೮೯೨ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ಹಿಂದುಸ್ಥಾನದ ಜಂಗಲಿನ ಆಕ್ಟ್ (ಸನ್ ೧೮೯೨ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ೭ನೇದು) ಇದರ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ತರಾವಿನ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರನ್ವಯ ಮಾಡಿದ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ತರಾವಿನ ಪ್ರಂಗವಾದರೆ, ಅವನು, ಪ್ರಸಂಗದಂತೆ, ಪರವಾನಗಿ ಯಾ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು ದಿವ್ವಿಜನಲ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫಿಸರನ ಕಡಿಂದ ರದ್ದ ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರನಾದಾನು, ಮತ್ತು ಇಂ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯು, ಸನ್ ೧೮೯೨ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ಹಿಂದುಸ್ಥಾನದ ಜಂಗಲಿನ ಆಕ್ಟ್ (ಸನ್ ೧೮೯೨ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ೭ನೇದು) ಇದರನ್ವಯ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ರೀತಿಯಿಂದ ಅವನು ಯಾವ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರನಿರುವನೋ ಅದರ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಅಂದೆಂದು ಕಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು. ದಿವ್ವಿಜನಲ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫಿಸರನು ಪರವಾನಗಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸನ್ನು ರದ್ದ ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಲ್ಪಿತನ ಕಡಿಗೆ ಅಪ್ರೀಲು ನಡದಿರಲು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಅಪ್ರೀಲು ಕಲ್ಪಿತನು ನಾಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಎರಡನೇ ಅಪ್ರೀಲು ಕಮಿಶನನ ಕಡಿಗೆ ನಡದಿರಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅವನು ಮಾಡಿದ ನಿಶಾಲೆ ಕಡಿದು ಅದಿರಲು.

೧೦. ದಿವ್ವಿಜನಲ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಆಫಿಸರಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕಾನ್ಸರ್ವೇಟರನಿಗೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾಣಿಸಿರಲು ಆ ಬಾಬಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅವನು, ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಶಿಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಯಾ ಗುಂಡು ಹಾಕಿಸುವ ಯಾವ ನಾದರೂ ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸುದಾರನ ಸ್ವಾರಿಯೊಳಗಿನ ಜನರ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಜಂಗಲ ಸಂಬಂಧಿ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳ ಪ್ರಂಗ ಆಗ ಬಾರದೆಂದು ಆ ಸ್ವಾರಿ ಸಂಗಡ ಒಬ್ಬ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಗಾರ್ಡ್ ಯಾ ಇತರ ಮನುಷ್ಯನು ಹೋಗ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹುಕುಮು ಮಾಡ ಬಹುದು.

೧೧. ಈ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ "ಶಿಕಾರ ಮಾಡೋಣ" ಈ ನಂಜೆ ಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಂಗಲಿ ಜನಾವರಗಳ ಜಾಗಗಳನ್ನು ಹುಡುಕುವದರ ದೇವೆಯಿಂದ ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚೋಣದರ ಸಮಾವೇಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ; ಮಾತ್ರ, ಲೈಸೆನ್ಸು ಧಾರಣಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ಮನುಷ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಪತ್ತೆ ಹಚ್ಚುವವನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚುವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧವಿಲ್ಲ.

೧೨. ಈ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳೊಳಗಿನ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ತರಾವಿನ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಜಂಗಲಿಗೆ ಯಾ ಜಂಗಲಿನ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನಕ್ಕೆ ಲುಕಸಾನಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಅಪರಾಧದ ದೇವೆಯಿಂದ ಇರುವ ಪಾತ್ರಕಿಯೊಳಗಿಂದ ಅಥವಾ ಸನ್ ೧೮೯೦ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ಜಂಗಲಿನ ಆಕ್ಟ್ (ಸನ್ ೧೮೯೦ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ೫ನೇದು) ಇದರ ಮೇಲಿಂದ ಸುಧಾರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಸನ್ ೧೮೯೨ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ಹಿಂದುಸ್ಥಾನ

ನದ ಜಂಗಲಿನ ಅಕ್ಕು (ನವ ೧೮೭೯ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯ ೭ ನೇದು) ಇದರವ್ವಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆ ಆಗುವ ಬೈರೆ ಯಾವದಾದರೂ ಅಪರಾಧದ ದೇವಿಯಿಂದ ಇರುವ ಪಾತ್ರೆಯೊಳಗಿಂದ ಯಾವನಾದರೂ ಮನು ಪುನು ಮುಕ್ತನಾಗುತ್ತಾನೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯ ಕೂಡದು.

೧೩. ಈ ಕಾನೂನುಗಳ ಯಾವವಾದರೂ ತೆರಾವಿನ ಮೈಲಿಂದ, ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಇರುವ ಜೊಂಗಲಿನ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಯಾವವಾದರೂ ಸವಲತುಗಳು, ಕಲೆಕ್ಷರನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹುಕುಮು ಕೊಡದ ಹೊರತು ರದ್ದು ಆಗುತ್ತವೆಂದು ಅಥವಾ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳ ಹತ್ತರ ಇರುವ ಹಳ್ಳಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತಿಯಾಗಲಿ ವಿಶೇಷ ಪರವಾನಗಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವದಕ್ಕೆ ದಿವಿ ಜನರ ಫಾರವ್ವ ಆಫೀಸರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಕಲೆಕ್ಷರನಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಯ ಬಾರದು.

[ಟೀಪು. - ಯಾವ ಜಂಗಲುಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಜೊಂಗಲಿನ ಜನರಿಗೆ ತಿಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವ ಸವಲತು ಕೊಟ್ಟದೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಸಂಪಂಧದಿಂದ ಕಾನೂನು ೩ ರನ್ವಯ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯತೆ ಜಾಹೀರನಾಮೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯುವದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ.]

ಪರಿಶಿಷ್ಟವು.

ಕಾನೂನು ೧ (ಇ) ಇದರೊಳಗೆ ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ ಮಾಡಿದ ಶಿಕಾರಿಯ ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಂತೆ ಇದ್ದು ಬಂದಿಯ ಹಂಗಾಮು ಕೆಳಗೆ ಬರೆದಂತೆ ಆದೆ:-

ಹಕ್ಕಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು.	ಬಂದಿಯ ಹಂಗಾಮು.
ಮೆಳಲು ಕಾಡ್ಕೊಳೆ ದೇವಿಯಿಂದ	೧ನೇ ಎಪ್ರಿಲದಿಂದ ೩ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ ತನಕ.
ನವಿಲು	" "
ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಾಡ್ಕೊಳೆ	" "
ಸಣ್ಣ ಕಾಡ್ಕೊಳೆ	" "
ಕೊಕ್ಕು ಹಕ್ಕಿ	" "
ಮಳೆ ಬುಲೆ	" "
ಝಳೆ ಬುಲೆ	" "
ಬಸ್ವೆಡ್ ಕ್ಕೆಲ	" "
ಬಸ್ವೆಡ್	" "
ಲೆಕ್ ಫ್ಲಾರಿಕನ್	" "
ಪ್ಲಿಂಥಿಂಗ್ ಟ್ರಿಲ	೧ನೇ ಜೂನ್‌ದಿಂದ ೩ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ ತನಕ.
ಕೊಟನ ಟ್ರಿಲ	" "
ಕೊಮಡಕ (ಬಾಖು ಕೊಳೆ)	" "
ಸ್ಪಾಟ ಬಿಲಡಕ (ಬಾಖು ಕೊಳೆ)	" "

ಮೂಲದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬಂದಿಯ ಹಂಗಾಮು ತಾರೀಖು ೧ ಮಾಹೆ ಎಪ್ರಿಲದಿಂದ ತಾರೀಖು ೩ನೇ ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ ವರೆಗೆ ಇರುವದು.

ಅಲಿಜಾ ನೆಕನಾಮದಾರ ಗವ್ವರ್ನರ್ ಇನ್ ಕೌನ್ಸಿಲ್ ಇವರ ಹುಕುಮಿನ ಮೈಲಿಂದ,

ಜೆ. ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು. ಪಿ. ಮ್ಯಾಕರ್-ಮೆಕೆರಿಯ,
ಚೀಫ್ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿ ನಿಶುಬತ ನರಕಾರ.

(True translation.)

S. G. JAYAKAR,

Acting Oriental Translator to Government.

Below No 122 of 1898 of the Distt. Coll. Agent
stating that the permission sought to cut the wood
in the State jungles is accorded. The Overseer must
see that the trees are not unduly thinned out & young
trees likely to grow to larger timber should be spared.
The value will be transferred to the State as a Forest
receipt.

No 102 of 1898.

26-5-98.

Forwarded.

2 Necessary orders have been issued to the
Forest Guard.

of. Divan Savanur.

Camp

Sisi

24th March

1903.

MEMORANDUM.

Invites attention to this

No. C/954 dated 2nd December 1902 &
C/1115 of 17th January and 1305 of 21st February 1903,
respectively.

Subject.

Recovery of Rs. 10/- from
Shiraji Gellappa.

Office communication

marginally noted, and

requests the favour

of an early reply.

To

The State Karkhari

Sivaram State

Deputy

Conservator of Forests.

S. D. Narasim

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Below No 81305 of 21-2-03 exhibiting
the recovery of Rs 10 outstanding against
Shivaji Yellappa

22 of 1903

Savonius.

Returned with Con. 5th.

2) The Village officers have again been expedited this day & the matter will be put through as early as possible. W. Dwan

W. D. W.

26/2/23

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உறுதிபடுத்தும் நபராகத் தகுந்தவரால் உறுதிப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளதால்

நகராட்சிக்குரிய அமைச்சர் அவர்களின் உத்தரவுப்படி

பொதுமக்களின் நலனை மேம்படுத்தும் நோக்கத்துடன்

இவ்வாறு உறுதிப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளதால்

பொதுமக்களின் நலனை மேம்படுத்தும் நோக்கத்துடன்

இவ்வாறு உறுதிப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளதால்

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பொதுமக்களின் நலனை மேம்படுத்தும் நோக்கத்துடன்

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பொதுமக்களின் நலனை மேம்படுத்தும் நோக்கத்துடன்

1-4-03 KRS

ಶ್ರೀಮ. - ನವರ ವರ್ಷದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ

ಅಂಕಿತವಾದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಕುರಿತು - ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ

ಅಂ. 10.10.1978

ನವರ ವರ್ಷದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಕುರಿತು - ಅಂ.

10-10-1978

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ಶ್ರೀಮ.

ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಕುರಿತು - ಅಂ.

ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ

ನವರ ವರ್ಷದ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಕುರಿತು ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ

ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ

ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ

ಅಂ. 10.10.1978

ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ

ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ

ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ

N^o 145 of 1903

Savonar 1-4-03

L^o

The S.-J. O. S. D

Kanara

Sir

With ref to you no 5954 of
2nd Dec 102 I have the honor to
intimate the recovery of Rs 10 from
Shurapi Yellappa & to state that
the amount has this day been
remitted by M. O.

Yours H.

1/4/03

Rm

5

132

No

(Receipt.)

Received a noaddressed to The Divisional Forest Office
payable Gellapur Post Office.

(Add in the case of a prepaid parcel or money order)

with rupees (in words) Ten and 80 paise
only

As detailed below :—

IF A PARCEL.

Weight
in rates.No. ☒Postage
Prepaid.Rs. ☒

As.

IF A MONEY ORDER

Value

Rs. 10

As. 4

Commission

"

" 2

10 - 2

Branch Office.

S. P. Reddy
Branch Postmaster.

136

The Divisional Forest Officer,
S. D. Kanara.

The ~~Collector of~~ State Karbhari
Bavamar State

Camp Yonah

Date ^P 29 November 1902

I have the honour to request that you will recover the sum of Rs. 10.

due as per details on reverse from Shivaji Nyashta inhabitant
of Savanur, Savanur taluk

under section 81 of the Indian Forest Act at your earliest convenience, should the debtor be insolvent, dead or there be no means of recovering the amount I would ask you to inform me accordingly.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours Most Obedient Servant,

Allopiesta
Divisional Forest Officer,
S. D. Kanara.

Pool Grass - Sigmaria

Statement of the Money due under Section 81 of the Indian Forest Act from Shivaji Chhapra inhabitant
of Savannur in the Taluka of Savannur Savannur State

Sale Date.	Class of produce.	No.	Price.			Amount paid.			Balance due.			Date of resale.	Amount of resale.			Balance due after resale.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
<u>9th February</u> <u>1898</u>	<u>Teakwood logs</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>32</u>	.	.	<u>8</u>	.	.	<u>24</u>	.	.	<u>6th May 1899</u>	<u>14</u>	.	.	<u>10</u>	.	.

Date 29th November 1902.

Divisional Forest Officer,

S. D. Kanara.

recd
Below A. P. Agent's No. 465 dated 28-6-1900 forwarding ¹⁵⁸
the Govt Resolution No 4440 dated 2-6-1900 Political
Department regarding (trained Forest officers) amendment
of paragraph 3 of the Regulations for the Forest Service
Branch of Cooper's Hill College for 1900 for information

--- No 286 of 1900
6th July 1900.

Perused & returned with compliments.


of Adrian Cavanagh.

Below A.P. Agents' No 141 dated 21-2-1900 forwarding the
Govt Resn No 9281 Revdpt ~~to~~ dated 27-12-99 regarding
Trained Forest Officers.

7

No 104 of 1900
3rd March 1900.

Perused & returned with compliments.

O C Brown Lawrence